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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5-30 P.M.				
18th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6526
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9627
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11069
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11069
T. 24th "	MOREA	11069		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henrio	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NWRA	4,338	Schmitz	24th Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	15th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

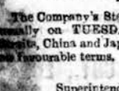
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
KUMRA	5838	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,340	L. Muscini	15th Oct. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,593	D. Magnasini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 910; 2nd Class Single and 1st onward, Rs. 765 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Belotto	17th Nov. 1908.

Limited first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viz.
LINGA	2171	Mon 21st Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,535	Tues. 24th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2171	Fri. 18th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Sept. calling at Vengurla, Mangalore, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,535 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Sept. calling for Mails and Passengers at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about the 26th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Manritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,595	P. Rubinich	1st October 1908
KORNER	3,301	A. Perossi	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4930	M. Tabanelli	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,595	P. Rubinich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5099	G. Bacigalupo	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† PRASSIDENT	340	Muhlhauer	21st Sept.
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

DECEMBER 13TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Spes	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	359	538
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	499	749
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	482	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	839
Karachi	44	"	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
H. City of Agra	...	...	Oct. 3	...
O. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 16
O. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 14	.....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	.....	Nov. 10
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 5
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Dec. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 10	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

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ARTHUR W. CLARK,
[29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.]

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468 244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco.
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	City of Mexico.
Hongkong,	Yokohama,	Washington.
Canton.	Colon,	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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POONA RACES-1908.

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GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.	Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.
GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

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A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

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FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

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OLIVER Typewriter

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Gold Capsule, is

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, convulsive cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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The conditions were formerly extremely bad, and under the title of "VARZOLA," the Extraordinary Blood Medicine, has been Specially Noticed wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

SCOTTISH TRIALS, 1908.

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119 daily non-stop runs were made on
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HILL CLIMBS.
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THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
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ROUELL ROAD, **LONDON.**

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.
PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.
Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconised, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English booksselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Pigott, Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class 11-25, First Class 12-0. Further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.

THE HOME will RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, September, 21st, 1908.
For particulars apply to—
THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home, Khandalla,
L. H. SAVILE,
Hon: Secretary.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Ex S. S. UGANDA,

TO ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA ABOUT
20TH SEPTEMBER,

220 OF THE PICKED HORSES OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. J. A. JOHNSON, of Lyndhurst, Woodend, Victoria, begs to announce that he will arrive in Calcutta by the s.s. UGANDA, about 20th September, with a shipment of
220 of the finest horses ever landed in India, comprising about
75 Well Matched pairs and teams of Red Roans, Blue Roans, Blacks, Bays, Browns, and Prebalds;
ALSO
70 very high class rotting horses, Ladies' hackneys, Paperchasers, Cobs, Polo Ponies, Maiden Thoroughbreds, etc.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

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170, SHAIKH MEMON ST., BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Dr. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen
Full directions given in wrapper.
PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
In Bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; Box and Packing, 2 as.

From Mr. E. KIDBY, Dinapore :—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen. She was, as is well known by many, given up as incurable, her complaint being chronic. When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered. I write this thanking you for restoring her.

"I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment, writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these Pills, and I am quite certain, that these Pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan.

From J.T. MURRAY, Esquire, Engineer, I.V.S.R., Flotilla, Sukkur:—"The phial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month, I am happy to say, has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

From WELLINGTON BEAVEY, Esq., Scindia Paper Mills, Gwalior:—"I shall be obliged by your sending me as early as possible, per V. P. post, three (3) bottles Spleen Pills, two (2) bottles Chiretta. The last supply I got from you of Pills and Chiretta was the means of saving three persons who had been troubled with Spleen: one for 33 years, one for 5 years and the other for seven years. You are at liberty to make any use of this as you like."

From BABU TARA NATH SEN, Sulkia, Coldanga Lane, No. 27, Howrah: —"Will you kindly send at your earliest convenience one phial of your Spleen Pills, per V. P. Post, to the following direction? On the recommendation of a friend who had some spare Pills, I administered your Pills which produced marvellous effect. I may safely say that yours is the best medicine that I have ever come across, as I have exhausted the whole category of medicines in all the different departments of medical science without any effect."

From EDWARD INGLIS, Esq., the West Camp, Tundla, E. I.R.—"Please send per V.-P. P. Post, two phials of your Spleen Pills. I am very glad to say I have derived much comfort in the use of your Spleen Pills, and I think these two bottles will work a complete cure. I feel when I return thanks for my recovery that a blessing is also invoked on you. You may use this testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills any way you like.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT,
AND
ON MONDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER,
AT 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
AMATEUR
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

GEORGIA SING SONG.

Marching through Georgia, Good Old Jeff, Who's that a'calling, Old Folks at Home, So early in the mornin'. Camptown Races.

Topical Duet ... Messrs. Binning and Cassels.
Banjo Quartet ..."White Coons" ..... Mrs Paterson Brown, Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, and Jackson.
Song ..... Never mind the weather.... Mrs. Binning.
Dance ..... (Minuet, Highland Fling, etc.) Mesdames Coombs, De Berry, Paterson Brown, and Stevens. Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, Kent and Saunders.
Song ..... "We parted on the Shore." Mr. Cassels.

PART II.

Opening Chorus. There is a tavern in the town.
Banjo Quartet .. "Entertainment." .....
Song ..... Yeomen of England." ..... Mr. Cottrell.
Song ..... Sambo ..... Mrs Paterson Brown
Song ..... It is a way we have in the Army.. Mr. Binning.
Song ..... Oh peaceful England ..... Mrs. Binning.
Song ..... The Cake Walk ..... Mr. Croft
Banjo Solo ..... "Pompsdour." ..... Mr. Cottrell.
Song ..... "I wish I had someone to love me." Mr. Cassels.
Chorus ..... "Off to London."

Orchestra lent by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Music under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

Box Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 and 4. Unreserved, Rs. 2 and 1.

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SEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing SATURDAY, September 26th.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS
THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 New London Artistes Direct from London, including MISS FLORENCE HAMER.

Sat., Sept. 26.—The present rage of London, W. Somerset Maugham's excellent comedy, "LADY FREDERICK," which has already broken records at five London theatres, and now packing the Haymarket, London.

Mon., Sept. 28.—J. M. Barrie's brilliant Masterpieces, the celebrated Scotch comedy, "THE LITTLE MINISTER" which ran for 600 nights at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

Tues., Sept. 29.—The screamingly funny farcical comedy, "MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH" just concluded 500 nights' run at the Vaudeville Theatre, London.

Wed., Sept. 30.—Weedon Grossmith's exceedingly funny farcical comedy, "THE LADY OF OSTEND" which ran nearly two years at the Adelphi.

Thurs. Oct. 1.—W. G. Wills' celebrated play, "A ROYAL DIVORCE" which has broken all the world's records.

Fri., Oct. 2.—Mary Tempest's latest London triumph, "MRS. DOT," by W. Somerset Maugham, now packing the Comedy Theatre, London.

Sat., Oct. 3. LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!! LAST NIGHT!!! The excruciatingly funny farcial comedy "THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT" which enjoyed a record run at Terrys Theatre, London.

To conclude, or during the performances, each evening, with MISS BLANCHE VAUDEN in one of her National or classical dances, including the present rage of London, "THE VISION OF SALOME."

Prices of admission Rs. 5, 3, and 1. Stage Boxes Rs. 50 each.

Doors open 8-30: Commence 9-30 p.m.

Box plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co., where seats can now be booked.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboard, cupboards, iron safes, Mirzapore carpets, old-China jars, vases, etc., etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's cycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 Handsome rubber tyred viz-a-viz.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank St., Fort, in old Telephone Buildings, opposite the Bank of Bombay, the valuable teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, consisting of large dining table, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, teapoy, partition screen, drawing, room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry and velvet, side and corner cabinets, marble topped tables, and teapoys, office writing tables and chairs, revolving book cases, two grand ebonized cottage pianos in good order by Messrs. Rose & Co., double and single bedsteads, cabinet pattern double and single door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, Zundah cupboard, benches, clothes baskets, dressing glasses, carpets, lamps, table ornaments, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

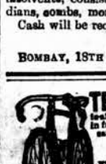
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Reay House, Apollo Bunder, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and artistic mahogonized dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture by Breslaur and Connor Gerard, splendid rich toned ebonized Ibach boudoir piano, specially constructed for India for Rose and Co., old chinaware, ivory and other valuable table ornaments, windproof lamps, rich glassware and crockery ware, etc., the property of D. R. Dady, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday, 21st instant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ebrahim Haji Esmail and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell, on the 23rd instant, at 11-30 a.m. by Public Auction at Abdul Rehman Street, Cutlery Bazaar, the stock-in-trade of the above insolvents, consisting of razors, knives, scissors, accordians, combs, money purses, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.



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THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Worbes Street, Bombay.

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69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS

DINNER, TEA AND
REFRESHMENT WAGONS,
LIQUER AND CIGAR TRUCKS,
BOOKSTALL TRUCKS, ETC., ETC
FOR
Hotels, Messes, Clubs, Hospitals, Refreshment Room Contractors,
Restaurants, &c.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } **BOMBAY.**

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
By order of Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Lalimwala and on account and risk of Gordhandas Peraj—
1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheels Shigram by "Press," in very good order.

AUCTION Sale of valuable Landed Properties at Mint Road and Munordas Street, Fort, and at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable immovable properties, belonging to the estate of Thakar Dayal Khimji, deceased, by order of Bai Javervaboo, widow of the said Dayal Khimji, Vithaldas Narendas and Valubhdas Tulsidas, executors of the said Dayal Khimji, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the said executors, at their Office, Albert Buildings, Fort.

LOT I.—To be sold on the premises TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Munordas Roopji Lane, now called Munordas Street, within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 44 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 711, New No. 5923, Old Survey No. 1311, and New Survey No. 8529, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2618 and Street Nos. 51, 53, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the said Munordas Roopji Lane and now called Munordas Street, on the south by the house of Hurgowan Jeewan, on the east partly by the house of Runchordas Meghji and partly by the property secondly described, and on the west by the house of the said Hurgowan Jeewan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land with the message, tenement or dwelling-house, situate in Rampart Row, now called Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the said Rampart Row, on the west by the property firstly described, on the south by the property of Runchordas Meghji, and on the north by the said Munordas Roopji Lane and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 730, New No. 5948, Old Survey No. 1275, 1399, 1313, and New Survey No. 8522, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1985, and Street No. 144, and both these premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Executors.

Lot II.—To be sold on the premises on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,083 square yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 47, and now under Ward No. 2986, and Street Nos. 8, 16, 12, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji, on or towards the north partly by the Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji and partly by the Dharamshalla of Bhower Caste, and on or towards the south by the Dharamshalla of Mochi (shoemaker) community, which said premises are in the occupation of the said Javervaboo, widow of Dayal Khimji.

Under instructions from the General Manager, Messrs Treacher and Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Thursday the 24th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public action at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop, Byculla, the surplus stock of the Company, consisting of the glass door, English show cases, marble top counters, sliding door, cupboards, photographic materials, large and small K. O stoves, golf sticks, gas lamps fitting, medicine bottles, folding cots, drawing papers, glass and crockery ware, soda water machines by Hayward Tyler and Co., London, coffee grinding machines, large and small iron tanks, one 4 h.p. engine with boiler in good order, empty waggons, a large quantity of wooden pieces, empty drums, fire extinguishing machine, scales, iron and teakwood stands, large sample tables &c., &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On Friday, the 2nd October next, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed by the owner to sell the building materials of 5 houses at Chuckla Furniture Bazar. The houses are in good condition and are built of teakwood.

On TUESDAY the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 41, Marine Lines, opposite the Officers' Mess, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing-room large size cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest of drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Australian iron safe, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one chestnut Waler gelding 15 hands, 7 years, good jumper, and showy trapper perfectly confidential good lady's hack, believed sound the property of P. I. Fits-Gibbon, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, Suitable for Rice and Paint Mills. Open to any reasonable offer by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 401, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Ganiab, Bar-at-law; Member Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Astor-House	Lioayang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dairy)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HOUSHEE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. Manager.

What a lot of good things may be made for the tea-table by the aid of
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The Sure Raising Powder
Light, crisp loaves, delicious cakes, tarts, pies, scones.
And the process is so simple, too!
One part of "Paisley Flour" to eight parts of ordinary flour suffices. Just try it.
Don't use any other raising agent, though.

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kenley, 2,429 tons, Captain D Wilson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Fairport, 2,433 tons, Captain G Greig, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain A Geddie, will sail to-day for Jedah with 425 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain J Le Brocq, sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W B Murison, will sail to-dey for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3,855 tons, Captain P Berguglian, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 27 deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's S.S. China from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday afternoon:—Mr. Apfelbaum, Mr. H. P. Bonnerjee, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Cox, Mr. L. Hoffmann, and Mr. Salzmann.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 16th September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Peanchamp...Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

Becnacher.....Capt.....Meurer .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 17.

Argyll .....2205 Robinson .....Cori Bros & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Bullmba .....1607 Chappell ...Persian C...M M & Co
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
China.....3855 Bergughan .....A Lloyd's S N Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Fairport .....2733 Greage .....The Rombay Co
Ferrier.....1068 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Garscube .....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant .....4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ...460 Billett .....W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa.....950 McDarmid .....K'chi 18-9 M M & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Toms .....Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Oceanien.....2536 Magnenhoumea .....12-9 M M & Co
Quilon.....4942 Anderson .....M M & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'ius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Asneer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...3736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Bevill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathelyde ...2842 Creram.....W & A G & Co
Singu.....1912 Murison...Bangcon Shaw Wallace & Co
Schoufels...3610 Schroneider.....W & A Graham & Co
Umsinga ...1869 Robertson .....R A Wilis
Ujina.....3426 Brocq .....Calcutta..... M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents
H Rahmani	1172	Geddie	Jedda	17-9	B & P S N Co
G Islami	1603	Newly	Jeddah	26-9	Bo & P S N Co
Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-9	P & O Co
N Moshtari	1110	Gore	Busreh	20-9	Bo & P S N Co
G Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	5-10	B & P S N Co
P Rabenfels	2943	Probert	Antwerp	22 9	W & A G & Co
Q Budrec	1613	Baldwin	Jeddah	21-9	G Jeewajee

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	21-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nager	19-9	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	19-9	B S N Co
Puri	648	Office			B S N Co

M W D D

Culna	3963	MacCaiblam		25-9	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315 Tart	L'pool 24-9 W & A G & Co
3	St. Michail	2419 Parsell	Havre 30-9 K N & Co
5	Martin	2433 Archer	Genoa 29-9 T Morrison & Co
12	Assaye	4395 Daniel	Shanghai P & O Co
15	Kageshima Maru	3372 Atakawa	Kobe 25-9 N Y K
16	Alavi	2324 Hill	Jeddah 24-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	China	Berguglian	Trieste, Aug 27

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kola s	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	Upada s	Stewart	Rangoon
	Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta, &c
	Ischia s	Belsito	Hongkong, &c
	Drumgoith s	Fairweather	Calcutta
	Ujina s	Brocq	Rangoon, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Thursday:—
Steamer Rahmani Geddie for Jeddah &c.
" Fairport Greig for Calcutta.
" Kenley Wilson for Calcutta.
" Singu Murison for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—
Steamer Islami for Jidah.
" City of Agra for Liverpool &c.
" Terrier for Bangkok &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
8	Crosby Hall	Coast
11	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
14	Teesta	Straits
14	Nairn	Calcutta
15	Pentakota	Rangoon
15	Palamcotta	Negapatam

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 16th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Nile, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 11th instant passed Suez at midnight on Wednesday the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia, s—14,321 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 27 bales wool, Moolji and Omersey; 22 bales wool, Gujrat Trading Co; 102 bales wool, B Teckchand; 6 cases twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia, s—10 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

City of Agra, s—5,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 10 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt, s—7,677 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Arcadia s—1 bale woollen carpet, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels. s—358 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 30 bales cotton waste, F F Cambell and Co; 8 cases twist W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, P Bhimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna, s—10 bales twist J A Begbie and Co, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia, s—3,240 cwts mowraseed, 705 cwts gingellyseed, 3,760 cwts mowraseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshimo Maru, s—1,000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 650 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Phirozsha B Petit and Co.

Assaye. s—3 cases opium P and O Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru, s—250 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru. s—700 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family. Tickets for Guests will be issued at the rate of Re. 1 each.

Application for tickets must be made to the President, Sub-Committee together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarter Office, Fort. No application will be considered after the 20th instant.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th September.

413.—Detail for the week ending 19th Instant:—
To-day Friday, 18th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.
All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.—Mufti.
Saturday, 19th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

414.—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.
The following extracts are published for information:—
The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908
No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.
The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt B. V. R.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th September:—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 26th May, sanctioning the provision of net guards to be placed opposite to the hatches between the ship and the quay for safeguarding of goods when being discharged or loaded in the Docks.

Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 21st August, reporting that he has approved a sample of a rope net prepared by the Chief Engineer, and that 120 such nets will be required; estimated by the Chief Engineer to cost Rs. 3,720, and requesting sanction for the expenditure.

Read minutes by the Chairman and Members of the Docks Committee.

Resolution.—The provision of rope nets at a cost of Rs. 3,720 is sanctioned to the debit of "Dock Plant," Item 15, Sec. III of the Budget-Estimates, 1908-09.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 4th Sept 1908.	Total from 1st April to 4th Sept 1908.	For week ending 4th Sept 1907.	Total from 1st April to 4th Sept 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	23	473	15	486
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	456	20	502
Vessels transported	14	347	15	397
Vessels attended to	1	41	3	53
Vessels warped	...	11	...	22

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	nil	...	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	17	1	5 p.m.	1	10
Suez	17	2	10 p.m.	0	50

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Soualkim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route Right (17-9 08)

SUNDRY OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLEVELAND—August 28, at Simla, the wife of C. R. Cleveland, I. C. S., of a son.
CARR—September 14, at Madras, to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Carr, a daughter.
KIDD—September 11, at Tonyville, Yercaud, the wife (nee Ethel Mauigens) of B. S. Kidd, of a son.
PATRIDGE—September 11, at Clovelly, Coonoor, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. D. Patridge, a son.
SEVERIN—September 11, at Salonah, Assam, to Holger and Ida Severin, (nee St. Quintin) a daughter.

DEATH.

HUTCHISON—September 11, of peritonitis, Barbara Maxwell McCormac, aged 29, wife of D. Hutchison, Booria, Assam,

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets. 6h. 39m.; High water, 3-48m. 5-8a. Low water 0-22m., 11-42a.
Bank holiday.
P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with English Mails of 4th September, due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis.
Empire Theatre, Variety Entertainment.
Mass meeting Goans in the Town Hall, 7 p. m. in honor of the Sacerdotal Jubilee of Pope Pius X.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m.; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, September 19.—Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Ladies Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, half-yearly general meeting at the Pavilion, 7 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.; High water, 7-39m., 7-12a. Low water, 2-3a.
Sunday, September 20.—14th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises. 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h. 38m.; High water, 8-51m. 8-33a. Low water, 1-16m., 3-3a.
Monday, September 21.—Triangular cricket matches, Empire, Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets 6h. 37m. High water, 9-35m. 9-24a. Low water, 2-24m. 3-38a.
Tuesday, September 22.—Triangular cricket matches. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.; High water, 10-7m., 10-3a. Low water, 8-30m., 4-6a.
Wednesday, September 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Last day of the Triangular Matches. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m. H. H. the Maharani Shri Ajitsingji Mills, office of Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, Solicitor, 17 Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 35m.; High water, 10-34m, 10-36a; Low water, 3-47m., 4-33a.
Thursday, September 24.—Bombay Art Society, adjourned annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 11-0m., 11-7a. Low water, 4-22m., 4-59a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umfali" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 29th instant. A suplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 30th idem.

THE POPE'S SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.—This evening at 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the "Goon Union," there will be a mass meeting of the Goans in the Town Hall in honour of the Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee of Pope Pius X, at which a congratulatory address of the Goan men and woman will be read and the casket, which has been worked out in the shape of the mausoleum of St. Francis Xavier at Old Goa, will be exhibited.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the 18th September a Conversational meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B. A. Bar-at-law, (Arthur House, opposite the Band Stand) at 6 p. m. (S. T.), when the members of the Brotherhood are most cordially invited to attend. On Sunday, the 20th instant the usual class of the Brotherdood will meet in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, at 9 a. m (S. T.) when Prof. P. A. Wadia M.A, will expound Plato's "Republic."

ACCIDENT TO A DOCTOR'S CARRIAGE.—Dr. Dubash was being driven in his brougham along Parel Road on Wednesday when his vehicle accidentally collided with hack Victoria No. 806, near Bellasis Road. The horse attached to, Dr. Dubash carriage took fright at the collision and bolted. It ran on the foot-path when the coachman was thrown off his seat. The animal again got an to the road and ev entually collided with a municipal yast when he secured. Dr, Dubash and the coachman escaped without but the vehicle was damaged.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—On Sunday next the 20th instant at 11 a.m., the employes of Messrs. Treacher, Kemp, Philip, Tompson and Taylor, Vaffadis, Thacker, Leopold, Marcks, Cutler Palmer, Asquith and Lord, Cornaglia, Telephone, and Lipton and Co., and A. Hollis and Son, will celebrate the annual Thanksgiving Mass in the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandora. The sermon in English will be preached by Revd. Dominic de Sa.—The employes of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., will celebrate their annual Thanksgiving Mass at the the zame place on Sunday the 20th instant, at 9-30 a.m.

SAD SUICIDE OF A PARSEE STUDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at Arthur Bunder, yesterday afternoon, touching the death of Framji Maneckji Dalal, aged twenty-two, a student in the Elphinstone College. Deceased lived in the College Hotel and was studying for the final B.A. Examination. He was a hard-working student. On the 15th instant at 11 30 a.m., deceased attended the preliminary examination in the college. Paper in English Literature was set and the deceased left the examination hall in about ten minutes, without solving the paper. He was seen very much depressed by his college friends. A student named Davar saw the deceased going in a tram car towards Colaba at 6-30 p. m. on that day and since than he was not seen alive. Manekji Sorabji Dalal, a guard in the B. B.& C. I. Railway, and a resident of Surat, identified the body as that of his son and said that he did not suspect any foul play. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MAHOMEDANS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Interesting Correspondence.

THE Anjuman-i-Islam Bombay has sent the following letter dated August 25th to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

"Sir,—With reference to the Government Resolution on the subject of representative in Municipal and Local Boards we beg to lay before you the opinion and suggestions of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.

The Anjuman respectfully submits that the present scheme, as it stands at present, is not calculated to give sufficient representation to the Mahomedans either in Town Municipalities or Taluka Local Boards. The Anjuman need not dwell on the facts which disable Mahomedans from competing with their Hindu brethren, as they are well known to Government, such as poverty, want of education etc. The Anjuman therefore thinks that in order to secure sufficient representation for Mahomedans in the above mentioned Municipalities and Boards, it is necessary that a certain number of seats should be reserved for Mahomedans only by creating separate Mahomedan electorates from landed propietors. Graduates of the University and members of representative Anjumans.

The Anjuman submits that the needs of the Mahomedan community will not be adequately served by Government nomination alone. The community should be permitted to select its own nominees on those Boards to represent its views and interests. The Anjuman need hardly remind Government that this principle has already been recognised by H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General in the case of Legislative Councils and this Anjuman trusts that the same principle will be extended by H. E. the Governor in Council to the Municipalities and Local Boards."

On September 5th the Anjuman-i-Islam again wrote:—

Sir,—In connection with our letter to you dated the 25th day of August last with regard to Municipal and Local Board election we beg to enclose a copy of a resolution passed by a Public Meeting of the Mahomedans of Chiplun together with that of a letter requesting us to make a representation to that effect, and request you to be so good also place the same before the Government for favourable consideration."

APPEAL FROM CHIPLUN.

The following letter dated August 5th was sent to the Hon, Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay:—

Sirs—I respectfully beg to invite your attention to the resolution passed by the Mahomedans of Chiplun in the Ratnagiri District in a public meeting held there on 6th October 1907 and communicated to you with the President's letter of the meeting bearing date of 7th idem and should feel highly obliged if you would place it before a Managing Committee of the Institution as I consider the present time and opportune to take come steps in the matter.

2. The Resolution from Government on the representation in the Municipal and Local Boards has already been circulated to the Commissioners of the Divisions and the Collectors of the Districts requesting views on the proposals from those officers. As there are no recognized bodies or Institutions of Mahomedans in the Mofussil, it will be very difficult to have their grievances before the Commissioners and I would, therefore, suggest you to see your way of communicating with the Commissioners and Collectors of the districts requesting them to hear Mahomedan grievances from the leading Mahomedans in the districts in case where there be no such institutions or if the Anjuman Itself is prepared to represent the grievances in the different districts, necessary materials may please be arranged to collect from the Districts and represent the case as the Anjuman may think proper.

(Signed.) A. G. DESAI.

Copy of Resolution passed by the Mahomedans of Chiplun in the Ratnagiri District on 5th October 1907.

With a view to enable Mahomedans to send their representatives in the Town Municipalities and Taluka Local Boards in sufficient number from amongst themselves, this meeting resolves to request the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay to suggest to Government the advisability of preparing a separate list of Mahomedans who pay tax on property and assessment in land in the Town Municipality and Taluka Local Board limits respectively and having their wards and groups formed separately, because the franchise, though granted by Lord Ripon in 1882, did not prove beneficial to the Mahomedans interest as the wards and groups were formed in such a way as not to meet the requirements of the Mussalmans.

AN elderly charwoman, named Rosalie Lambinet, of Paris, who had fallen upon evil days, decided to commit suicide. She shut herself in a room, carefully fastened all the windows, and lighted a small charcoal oven. Then, taking her cat in her arms, she stretched herself on her bed and awaited death. The cat, immediately the deadly fumes made themselves felt, leaped from the bed and scratched at the door, in the hope of finding a means of egress. Being unsuccessful, it set up a piteous mewing, and by this means, the "Chronicle" says, contrived to attract the attention of a neighbour, who broke open the door and found Mme. Lambinet unconscious. She was removed to the hospital, and it is believed she will recover.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The trough of low pressure is still close to the Himalayas, in North-east India. The rainfall due to the Bay current has been restricted to Eastern Bengal and Assam, where it has been nearly general; but in the Gangetic Plain the position of the trough is favourable for Westerly winds, with the result that humidity continues in defect and skies are still clear.

In Burma rain has fallen at most stations on the coast locally and in the interior. There has been no change in the strength of the Arabian Sea Monsoon. Rainfall due to it has been nearly general on the Konkan coast, in the South Central Provinces and local in the Deccan.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Diamond Island, one and a half inches; Toungoo, Thayetmho, and Gaubati, three quarters; Cheerapoonjee, four; Dhubri, two; Mymensingh, one and a half; Barisal three; Amraoti, three-quarters; Aurangabad, one and a half; Ratnagiri and Trinchnopoly, two.

Temperature is normal throughout the country.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam, South Central Provinces and North-west of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	66·45	63·01	62·51	47·42
Wednesday, 16th September.	2·30	2·00	1·70	2·05
Total.....	68·75	65·61	64·21	49·47
Up to same date last year...	92·11	96·98	97·98	99·40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 12th Sept. 1908:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	65 98	Wadhwan	... ...
Panjeo.....	47 72	Dabhoo	40 61
Vaitrarna	42 85	Sevalia	37 34
Palghur	65 52	Godhra	39 9
Gholwad	46 59	Patri	26 42
Dasman.....	76 40	Limkheda	35 9
Bulsar	71 46	Dohad	21 24
Nansari	54 88	Amargaon	30 24
Surat	22 71	Dulam	22 57
Kim	55 2	Naosari	14 56
Broach.....	28 31	Rajpardi	37 93
Baroda.....	34 86	Bardoli	57 35
Mehmadabad	32 84	Nandbar	13 50
Ahmedabad	31 4	Nardana.....	13 57
Viramzam	26 17		

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower. At some places they are showing bolls. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather. Gingelly requires fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and are in flower.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower and are showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well in mofussil.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Broach.—Some time cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. No further rain expected. Fine weather has set in. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Looks like rain.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Cotton sowing begun.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light rain has fallen at Rawalpindi. The skies are clear. Humidity has increased at Sirsa and is above the average there as well as at Lahore. Elsewhere it continues normal. Day temperature has fallen at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa, but the night temperature has risen and is normal except at Rawalpindi. Winds are westerly at Sirsa and Delhi and south-easterly at Multan and Lahore. Rawalpindi and Ambala have calms.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has increased at Mainpuri and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded almost everywhere. Humidity is considerably below the average. Day temperature has risen at Jhansi and is generally in slight excess, while night temperature is in defect at Agra, Mainpuri and Cawnpore. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased in Lower Sind where skies are heavily overcast but they continue clear elsewhere. The air is slightly damper than usual in the Indus Valley and rather drier at Jaipur. Maximum temperature is in defect at Karachi and is normal in other places, while minimum is slightly below the average in Rajputana. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere except at Kotah where calm is recorded.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain amounting to 0·52inch has been recorded at Bhavnagar Para. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot and Indore. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the day temperature at Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad and a defect at Rajkot and Neemuch. Westerly to south-westerly winds prevail generally.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen in Berar; Amraoti has had 0·80 inch, Akola 0·32 inch, Raipur 0·46 inch and Nagpur 0·23 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air has decreased at Saugor and Khandwa and increased at Amraoti and Raipur. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the day temperature at Hoshangabad, the deficiency amounting to 11°. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly generally.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen. Ratnagiri recorded 2·05 inch of rain, Mormugao 0·85 inch, Bombay 0·25 inch while Karwar reports light showers Skie continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased throughout and is now above the average at Ratnagiri. Maximum temperature has risen at Karwar and is to-day above the average, but the minimum is normal. Winds are northerly at Bombay and easterly to south-easterly elsewhere, except at Karwar where calm is recorded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Aurangabad records 1·56 inches. Nizamabad 1·08 inches and 0·21 inch at Ahmednagar; while Sholapur and Hyderabad have had light alls. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly at Sholapur and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places.

General Remarks.—The barometer has risen and is to-day slightly above the average.

General rain has fallen in the Konkan and Hyderabad and local rain in Central Provinces and in the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is probable in Konkan and a few falls may occur in Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (16th)	95·6	79·6	...	0·00
Jask	95·3	86·8	...	0·00
Muskat (16th)	91·3	84·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	96·3	75·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	95·9	75·1	0·13	43·16
Lahore	95·4	73·2	...	30·40
Sirsa.....	93·3	72·6	...	21·94
Ambala	95·5	72·0	...	17·00
Delhi	94·7	75·2	...	37·60
Agra.....	95·5	73·5	...	32·39
Mainpuri.....	95·3	72·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	94·0	77·5	...	24·61
Cawnpore	95·9	73·5	...	32·40
Allahabad	95·1	76·0	...	32·44
Jacobabad	102·1	76·8	...	2·80
Karachi	88·5	76·0	...	5·61
Ajmar	88·4	70·2	...	33·11
Jaipur	96·2	68·6	...	35·01
Kotah	92·5	73·1	...	39·62
Bhuj.....	92·1	73·0	...	11·15
Dwarka	83·8	76·7	...	13·35
Veraval	84·2	73·8	...	21·13
Rajkot	89·9	67·7	...	17·53
Bhavnagar Para.....	96·6	75·5	0·52	23·96
Surat	89·1	76·6	...	44·09
Ahmedabad.....	95·6	75·7	...	32·51
Deesa	96·3	73·4	...	37·41
Neemuch.....	90·5	67·3	...	24·01
Indore	89·6	70·1	...	24·18
Jubbulpore	89·0	72·8	...	57·26
Sangor	89·1	73·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	89·1	72·9	...	36·34
Khandwa.....	91·7	74·1	...	18·61
Akola	89·2	72·1	0·32	32·06
Amraoti	86·3	72·3	0·80	27·71
Nagpur.....	90·1	74·1	0·23	47·08
Chanda	91·5	78·0	...	53·37
Raipur	88·2	77·6	0·46	45·29
Bombay	88·4	78·4	8·25	47·70
Ratnagiri.....	89·3	75·4	2·05	74·86
Mormugao	85·0	74·7	0·85	102·54
Karwar	88·8	...	0·14	130·62
Malegaon.....	90·4	72·1	...	12·23
Ahmednagar	94·9	71·5	0·21	12·51
Poona	86·0	71·3	...	13·33
Sholapur	86·8	73·4	0·07	18·19
Bijapur	89·2	70·7	0·10	7·92
Belgaum	79·3	66·1	...	51·09
Aurangabad.....	85·7	69·2	1·56

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE BROWN ROCK-CHAT

THE "MADRAS MAIL" :—The standard books on Indian ornithology give inaccurate accounts of the distribution of some species of birds. In certain cases the mistakes are due to imperfect knowledge, in others it is probable that the range of the species in question has undergone change since the text-books were published. There must of necessity be a tendency for a flourishing species to extend its boundaries. Growing species, like successful nations, expand. A correspondent informs me that the Brahmany mina ("Temenuchus pagodrum") is now a regular visitor at Abbottabad and Taran Taran in the Punjab, whereas Jerdon states that the bird is not found to the west of the United Provinces. Similarly there is evidence that the red turtle dove ("Cenopopelia Tranquebarica") is extending its range westwards. Oates states that the tailor-bird ("Orthotomus sutorius") does not occur at elevations over 4,000 feet, but I frequently saw it at Coonoor, 2,000 feet higher than the limit set by Oates. The brown rock-chat ("Cercomela fusca") is another species regarding the distribution of which the text-books are in error. Jerdon gives its range as "Saogor, Bhopal, Bundlekhand, extending towards Gwalior and the United Provinces." Oates says "the western limits of this species appear to be a line drawn from Cutch through Jodhpur to Hardwar. Thence it extends to Chunar near Benares, on the east and to Jubbulpur on the south, and I have not been also to trace its distribution more accurately than this." Nevertheless, this bird is very abundant at Lahore, some 200 miles north-westof the occidental limit laid down by Oates. Brown rock-chats are so common at Lahore and the locality seems so well suited to their mode of life that I cannot think that the species is a recent addition to the fauna of the Lahore District. It must have been overlooked. It is scarcely possible for one individual to have a personal knowledge of all parts of so extensive a country as India : we cannot, therefore, expect accuracy in describing the range of birds until an ornithologist does for each locality what Jesse has done for Lucknow, that is to say, compiles a list of birds observed in a particular neighbourhood during a period of observation extending over a number of years. We still lack a complete list of the birds found in and about the city of Madras, for the list aompiled by myself and published in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society is far from perfect. I trust that the facts will stimulate some of our Indian naturalists to make a careful study of local avifauna.

Let us now pass on to the subject of this article. The brown rock-chat is a dull reddish-brown bird, slightly larger than a sparrow. There is no outward difference between the cock and the hen, both being attired with quaker-like plainness. They are however, sprightly as to their habits, being quite robin-like in behaviour. As they hop about looking for food they make every now and again a neat bow, and by this it is easy to identify them. They seem invariably to inhabit dry, stony ground. Round about Lahore numbers of ruined mosques and tombs exist, and each of these is the home of at least one pair of brown rock-chats. But these by no means confine themselves to old ruins. They are very partial to plots of building land on which bricks are stacked. When a man determines to build a bungalow in Lahore he acquires a plot of land and then has pitched on to it a quantity of bricks in irregular heaps, each heap being a cartload. These bricks are then left undisturbed for any period up to ten years. Among these untidy and unsightly collections of building material numbers of brown rock-chats take up their abode. But there are not enough ruins and collections of bricks to accommodate all the rock-chats of the locality; so many of them haunt inhabited buildings, and display but little fear of the human possessors of these. Indeed an allied species ("Cercomela melanura") is thought some to be the sparrow of the Scriptures.

A cock rock-chat used at the beginning of each hot weather to come into the sky-light of my office at Lahore and sing most sweetly, while his mate was sitting on her eggs hard by. As I had not then seen a nest of this species I sent a Mahomedan chaprassi into the Shah Chirag—a tomb in the office compound—to ascertain whether the nest was inside it or not. He brought back word that the nest was inside the sepulchre, but the Christians were not allowed inside, adding, however, that the fakir in charge thought that an exception might be made in my favour. A rupee settled the question. Matting was laid down so that the saint's burying place might not be defiled by the dust that fell from the boots of the infidel, and a ladder was taken inside. Let into the walls of the tomb were a number of large niches. In one of these of which the base was some ten feet above the level of the ground, was the nest of the brown rock-chats containing three beautiful pale blue eggs, blotched with light yellow at the broad end. The ledge on which the nest was built was covered with dust and pieces of fallen plaster, which had evidently been accumulating there for generations. The fallen plaster served as a foundation for the little nursery, which was composed entirely of fine dried grass. This had the appearance of being woven into a shallow cup, but I am inclined to think that the material had been merely piled on to the ledge, and that the cavity had resulted from the sitting of the bird. The nest was bounded on two sides by the wall and the part of it next to the wall was deeper than the remainder. There was no attempt at weaving or cementing, and the whole was so loosely put together that it could have been removed only by inserting a piece of cardboard under it and thus lifting it bodily away, In other niches were three disused nests, one of which I appropriated; they had probably been made in previous years by the same pair of birds. I subsequently came across another nest inside an inhabited bungalow at Lahore and another on the inner ledge of the window of an outhouse. Hume stated that a pair of brown rock-chats built regularly for years in his house at Etawah. This species does not invaribly construct the nest inside buildings: Hume writes "deep ravines and earthy cliffs also attract them, and thousands of pairs build yearly in that vast network of ravines that fringes the courses of the Jumna and Chambul from opposite Agra to Calpee. Others nest in quarries, and I got several nests from those in the neighbourhood of Futtehpoor Sikri.

During the nesting season the brown rock-chat knows not what fear is. Mr. R. M. Adam gives an account of a pair which built a nest in a hole in a bath-room wall. The birds did not appear to be be frightened by people entering and leaving the room. When the first brood had been reared the hen laid a second clutch of eggs, and on these being taken, she immediately laid a third batch. Colonel Butler writes :—"During the period of incubation both birds are extremely pugnacious, and vigorously attack any small birds, squirrels, rats, lizards, etc., that venture to approach the nest." The tameness of the brown rock-chat, together with his alluring ways and sweet song, make him an exceptionally fascinating little bird.

THE MIDNAPORE AFFAIR.

The "STATESMAN" :—The charge has been more than once made that the Calcutta newspapers have sought to prejudge the Midnapore Bomb Case, that they have published carefully prepared partisan statements, and that they have endeavoured beforehand to create a suspicion that the police have extorted confessions and caused bombs to be deposited in convenient places. We are not responsible for what others may have said or done, but we emphatically deny that our action in the matter has exceeded the proper limits, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the affair. We have spared no pains to get the story of both sides : and, having already given the allegations against the police which are current among the friends of the accused, we are glad to be able to print an interview with Mr. Donald Weston, which furnishes the official version of the occurrences that have disturbed peaceful Midnapore or at least as much of that version as the Collector was disposed to impart. We may add that every official on the spot was invited by our special correspondent to throw what light he could on the situation, and it is no fault of ours that they preferred to observe a strict reticence. It will hardly be denied that the circumstances were such as to justify independent investigation. When our representative arrived Midnapore was in a condition of panic. Twenty-five persons, including many of the leading inhabitants of the place, had had been arrested, and it was understood that the police had in their hands confessions which implicated over a hundred others. No one knew whose turn might come next and people were in such terror of the police that they shut and barred their doors for fear of a raid. It was obviously desirable to find out the cause of this alarm and the inquiries carried out by our representative, the results of which have been been appearing in our columns during the past few days, have shown clearly why and how the panic arose. On the one hand we have the fact that Mr. Weston firmly believes, as he has himself stated, that a conspiracy was formed to take his life. He holds that Midnapore is a very likely centre for such an organisation. The Narayangarh train-wrecking attempt was made not twenty miles away. The Mozufferpore murderer, Khudiram Bose, was frequently in the town. Satyendra Nath Bose, charged with the murder of Gossain, was a clerk in the Collectorate. Hem Chunder Dass was an employee of the Midnapore District Board, and Arabindo Ghose has been a constant visitor. Further, Mr. Weston is satisfied that there is substantial evidence to show a connection between the secret society in Midnapore and the organisations in Calcutta and elsewhere. Whether the Collector was warranted in inferring from these particulars the existence of a murderous conspiracy on a large scale remains to be seen. But we think that we do Mr. Weston no injustice in suggesting that the way in which he marshals the facts of "ancient history," as he terms it,implies a readiness to believe rather than disbelieve any startling revelations which the police may have been able to unearth.This being his mental attitude, much which has happened in the town hardly needs explanation, the Indian police being what they are. Knowing the suspicions in the Collector's mind, they seem to have been in a mood to believe anyone and every one guilty of conspiracy, and he, on his part, instead of becoming sceptical as the list of suspects lengthened, seems to have grown more and more convinced of the gravity of the affair. We cannot be surprised if, under these conditions, the zeal of the police passed all reasonable bounds. We do not, of course, express any opinion as to whether the extraordinary allegations made against them are true or untrue. The question is "sub judice" and any comment must be reserved until the case has been decided. The fact remains, however, that as our special correspondent has reported, there is a widespread belief that they have tutored witnesses to make false confessions and that by their contrivance bombs have been found where they ought to have been in order to strengthen the case against some of the accused. This belief may be wholly unfounded. We hope that in the course of the proceedings it may be proved to have been baseless. But we contend that, in the public interest, it was incumbent upon the newspapers to discover whether such a belief existed and on what grounds it was based. We do not hesitate to say that the prevalence of a grave suspicion of the police completely transforms the character of the trial which is now proceeding, and that without the prominence which has been given to popular opinion the real issues might have been obscured. We have alleged nothing against the police or the officials, but we should have failed in our duty if we had not made it known that in the place where the bomb conspiracy is said to exist strange stories are in circulation. Mr. Weston tells us that the police do not rely exclusively or chiefly upon the confessions which have been impugned. This may well be the case ; but, if so, the authorities would be well advised to insist on some indication of the evidence upon which they count. In the circumstances it is a serious matter that so large a number of men held in high respect in their district should be detained so long in confinement, knowing nothing of the real nature of the charge brought against them.

THE UNCROWNED KING OF TIBET.

THE "TIMES OF CEYLON" :—It is now nearly twenty-three years since Dr. Sven Hedin first visited Asia, and since then he has made five expeditions thither, each lasting from two to three years. This famous Swede is the perfect type of explorer, mentally and physically superbly equipped for his chosen work. His victories are all bloodless ones and in the far-away regions sparsely inhabited by a wild folk, to whom any marks of civilization are an unknown quantity, he conquers peacefully. From all accounts his rule is ever one of kindness tempered with justice. A wonderfull organiser, endued with a strength of character which commands the respect of all from rulers to cowherds, he cannot bear to take the life of the humblest animal, and in wilds never bofore trodden by the foot of a white man he travels unarmed. In his two unsuccessful and highly dangerous dashes for Lhassa he had to make a show of the possession of firearms but he never pulled a trigger. His servants have to do the shooting for the "pot"; and once he wrote, when practically alone in wildest Tibet, "I have a revolver somewhere, but can never remember in which box it is." Another peculiarity of his is that wine and spirits never have a place in his impedimenta. Spirit in a caravan, he avers, are an intolerable nuisance ; they slacken discipline and undermine the men's strength. He does his superhuman marches and climbs on cocoa, coffee, tea, and in high altitudes—melted ice. As with arctic explorers. tea is his great stand-by, and like Peary he is a firm believer in having a "base" to work from. Almost without exception, he leaves his bulky caravan in a comparatively accessible spot, whence he makes dashes "in light order" to dangerous heights and forbidden Thibetan regions, or to waterless, fodderless, dessert places. It is simply astonishing what this one man accomplishes on one of his arduous journeys in the way of scientific work. Single-handed (or with slight aid from one of the Buriat Cossacks, thoughtfully placed at his dispesal by the Tsar) he makes observations—geographical, astronomical, geological, orological, etc., from morning to night, and robs himself of sleep to jot them down first in pencil, then in ink, so as to have two sets of "results." His photographic work is first-class, though accomplished under difficulties almost insuperable, and his maps are marvels of detail and accuracy. Although this learned Swede is tireless at this "wheel-work" in the cause of science he yet loves an adventure, and, for choice, prefers more than a spice of danger. No one denies that, when disguised as a Mongol he penetrated to within five marches of Lhassa, and again when he took up his residence in the heart of Shigatse, he carried his life in his hands. His nature is simple and kindly, and he "has a way with him" which grapples his followers and converts even his would-be enemies into friends. Each time he returns to the heart of Asia he finds his former henchmen eagerly awaiting him and his bodyguard is usually composed of men who would die for or with him. The four Buriat Cossacks, the Russian Emperor's contribution to one of his most interesting tours, served him valiantly and so highly did he rate their qualaties that they were decorated by their own ruler and by King Oscar of Sweden the explorer's chief patron and friend. Altegether Dr. Sven Hedin is a world figure," and we await with eagerness his lecture at Simla next month and then his full account of this latest plunge into the unknown for we are sure to hear of many discoveries of scientific and human interest and of the hardships, dangers and escapes of this brave man in his contest with the primeval forces of nature in one of the last strongholds as it has been the greatest, of Darkest Asia.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 15th September give the following details :—

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week in the district maximum 60 cents at Sanand, minimum 7 cents at Gogha, none at Ahmedabad ; for season 32 inches 39 cents at Ahmedabad ; in the district maximum 39 inches 96 cents at Parantij, minimum 24 inches 41 cents at Gogha. Bainfall general and sufficient. Sowing of sesamum in progress in Gogha petha, of cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, of jowari, cotton and sesamum in Dholka taluka, and of cotton, sesamum and castor-seeds in Viramgam taluka. Transplantation of rice in progress in parts of Sanand, Viramgam and Dholka talukas. Bajri, jowari and cotton in Dhandhuka taluka and Gogha petha, bajri, jowari, cotton and rice in Daskroi, Sanand, Viramgam and Parantij talukas, and bajri, maize jowari and sesamum in Modasa petha in good condition. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficint and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate. Prices of cereals stationary, and of cotton falling.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 3 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 12 cents at Jhalod; for season 41 inches 1 cent at Godhra, in the district maximum 41 inches 87 cents at Kalol, minimum 27 inches 3 cents at Jhalod. Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of bajri completed. Rice and minor crops in good condition. Cotton and maize have suffered owing to excessive rain. Maize is in fair condition in black soil. Fodder-supply good and sufficient. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Two cents of rain during week at Matar ; for season 32 inches 60 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 35 inches 94 cents at Anand, minimum 28 inches 43 cents at Kapadvanj, 23 inches 43 cents at Cambay. More rain needed, Early sown bajri ripening. Estimated outturn of early sown crops good and of late sown crops poor. Sowing of jowari and other early rabi crops continues. Other kharif crops in fair to good condition, but more rain needed for rice and hill-millets and for transplantation of tobacco.

SURAT.

Rain during week in the district maximum 53 cents at Pardi, minimum 10 cents at Chikhli, 39 cents at Dharampur, 55 cents at Bansda, 12 cents at Sachin, none at Surat; for season 43 inches 84 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 75 inches 68 cents at Pardi, minimum 38 inches 50 cents at Olpad, 89 inches 32 cents at Dharampur, 85 inches 83 cents at Bansda, 40 inches 41 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and Native States. Weeding in progress throughout the district and Native States. Re-sowing of cotton continues in Bardoli taluka. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of folder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition Drinking water and water fn irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks filled.

THANA.

Rain during week 45 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 1 inch 51 cents at Wada, minimum 24 cents at Bassein, 72 cents at Jawhar ; for season 83 inches 2 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 91 inches 29 cents at Murbad, minimum 39 inches 93 cents at Dahanu, 106 inches 31 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall general, good and beneficial. Standing garden crops in good condition. Weeding completed in Murbad taluka and in progress elsewhere. Fodder-snpply adequate, Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices still high but gradually going down in Wada taluka.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week maximum 1 inch 9 cents at Dapoli, minimum 15 cents at Ratnagiri ; for season 74 inches 67 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 144 inches 21 cents at Chiplun, minimum 65 inches 42 cents at Devgad. More rain needed in parts of Ratnagiri talnka and southern talukas of the district. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of early corps commenced. Prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

Rain during week 9 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 37 cents at Siddapur, minimum 1 cent at Yellapur, none at Haliyal; for season 129 inches 34 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 188 inches 71 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 31 inches 96 cents at Haliyal. More rain needed. Garden and sugarcane crops in good condition. Harvesting of cardamoms commenced in Siddapur and Sirsi talukas and of betel-nuts in Bhatkal petha. Transplantation and weeding continue in some places. Kharif crops in ear in below-ghat talukas. Wild elephants caused slight damage in parts of Siddapur taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 12 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 1 inch 73 cents at Chalisgaon, minimum 2 cents at Amalner ; for season 31 inches 26 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 31 inches 27 cents at Jamner, minimum 17 inches 76 cents at Chalisgaon. Rainfall good and sufficient. Weeding in progress. Excessive moisture slightly damaged crops in Edalabad petha. Break in rain needed in Jamner taluka, where minor crops are suffering from insects. Minor crops are ready for harvesting in Pachora taluka. Bajri in ear in some talukas. Crops improving in Jalgaon and Bhusaval talukas. Standing crops generally in good condition. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KANDESH.

Rain during week 26 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 26 cents at Navapur, minimum 11 cents at Sakri ; for season 16 inches 81 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 36 inches 21 cents at Navapur, minimum 7 inches 45 cents at Sakri. Rainfall deficient in the western part of Dhulia taluka, the eastern part of Nandurbar taluka, the Tapti side villages of Shahada taluka and the whole of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas, Rain badly needed especialiy in Sindkheda and Sakri talukas, where crops are likely to wither if rain holds off for a week more. Sowing of cotton continues in Navapur petha. Weeding in progress. Standing crops in good condition except in the western part of Dhulia taluka where more rain is urgently needed. Jowari crop damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Taloda taluka. Locusts appeared in parts of Shirpar taluka but did no damage. Fodder-supply sufficient, except in Sindkheda taluka, where it is diminishing. Agricultural stock sufficient.

NASIK.

Rain during week 3 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 1 inch 39 cents at Igatpuri; for season 14 inches 16 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 135 inches 52 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 7 inches 46 cents at Niphad. Rain sufficient but more rain urgently needed everywhere excepl in Igatpuri and Peint talukas and western part of Kalvan taluka, where it is excessive. Standing crops suffering for want of rain in Sinnar, Nandgaon, Yeola, Niphad, Malegaon and Chandor talukas, damaged by excessive rain in Igatpuri and Peint talukas and in fair condition elsewhere. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets completed in Igatpuri, Peint and Nasik talukas. Weeding in progress generally. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation, Green grass available everywhere except in Malegon and Yeola talukas. Fodder-supply scarce in Nandgaon, Yeola, Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Cattle generally in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Sinnar and Nandgaon talukas where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 1 inch 48 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 4 inches 47 cents at Jamkhed minimum 16 cents at Akola ; for season maximum 15 inches 70 cents at Sheygaon, minimum 6 inches 90 cents at Karjat. Week's rainfall benefical to kharif crops and useful for rabi sowing. More rain needed in Kopargaon and Sangamner talukas. Rabi sowing in progress. Fodder-supply inadequate. Green grass avilable. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda taluka. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain during week in the district maximum 3 inches 6 cents at Indapur, none at Poona; for season 13 inches 47 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 55 inches 48 cents at Baud, minimum 5 inches 23 cents at Dhond. Rainfall sufficient in the western and central portions of the district ; in the eastern portion useful rain has recently fallen but more is needed, especially in Bhimthadi taluka. Standing kharif corps in good condition but more rain required for their growth. Sowing of bajri in progress in the Deshi part of Maval taluka and completed elsewhere. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in the Maval tract. Sowing of jowari commenced in places where moisture is sufficient. Fodder-supply deficient in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in parts of Bhimthadi taluka. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week in the district maximum 2 inches 98 cent at Barsi, minimum 68 cents at Pandharpur, none at Sholapur ; for season 15 inches 33 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 15 inches 37 cents at Barsi, minimum 4 inches 93 cents at Malsiras. Recent rainfall seasonable and beneficial to standing kharif corps as well as for rabi sowing. More rain needed in Sholapur, Karmala and Malsiras talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Rabi sowing commenced in all talukas except Barsi where lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder-supply adequate but dear. Green grass available in small quantities. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient in Sholapur, Pandharpur and Barsi talukas ; elsewhere it has improved to a certain extent but is still inadequate in parts of Karmala taluka. Water for irrigation inadequate. Supply of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Rain during week in the district maximum 42 cents at Man, none at Satara, Karad Walva, Javli, Khanapur, Koregaon, Patan and Shirala ; for season 32 inches 27 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 72 inches 1 cent at Javli, minimum 6 inches 10 cents at Man. More rain needed in Khanapur, Wai, Patan, Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas, Khandala petha and Phaltan State. Incessant rain damaged minor crops in some talukas. Weeding in progress generally. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khatav taluka,

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 1 inch 4 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 96 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 52 cents at Badami, 62 cents at Jath, 74 cents at Daphlapur; for season 5 inches 93 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 9 inches 80 cents at Indi, minimum 3 inches 8 cents at Badami. More rain needed for rabi sowing. Standing kharif crops improved in many parts of the district by recent rain. Kharif crops damaged by insects in parts of Badami taluka. Sowing of jowari and cotten commenced. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Surplus cattle being sold in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Badami, Hungund, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Irrigation tanks dried up.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week in the district maximum 66 2/3 cents at Saundatti, minimum 2 cents at Sampgaon and Athni, none at Belgaum ; for season 40 inches 66 2/3 cents at Belgaum,in the district maximum 108 inches 75 cents at Chandgad, minimum 6 inches 50 cents at Athni. Break in rain sufficient in western portion of the district, but more rain needed in the eastern portion for standing crops and for rabi sowing. Standing crops withering in light soils in Sampgaon and Gokak talukas and in fair to good condition elsewhere. Rabi sowing continues in Chikodi, Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas and retarded in Gokak taluka. Weeding continues. Prospects generally fair. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week in the Agency maximum 90 cents at Gadhada, minimum 6 cents at Junagadh, none at Rajkot ; for season 16 inches 95 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 53 inches 47 cents at Bilkha, minimum 9 inches at Rampura. Rainfall sufficient and beneficial. Weeding in progress. Prospects good. Estimated outturn generally good. Cotton crop generally in good condition but slightly damaged by insects in Palitana and Limbdi. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

One cent of rain during week at Navsari ; for season 34 inches 85 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 54 inches 58 cents at Navsari, minimum 18 inches 72 cents at Amreli. Rainfall sufficient. Break in rain beneficial to crops. Sowing of jowari continues in Kadi division and of castor oil-seeds in Kadi Mahal. Bajri has germinated in Padra Mahal and is being harvested in Attarsumba Mahal. Cotton being resown in Sankheda Mahal. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Cheranda and Padra Mahals. Agricultural stock sufficient Water-supply adequate.

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THE REIGN OF THE BUTTON.

One of the chief points which are beginning to impress themselves upon the woman who is watching for signs and portents upon the modistic horizon is the rage for buttons. Braiders and embroiderers have had a magnificent and extended day, feather and flower makers have prospered almost abnormally, and, though the popularity of their products is by no means on the wane, it is certainly the turn of the button manufacturers. As a matter of fact, buttons in bewildering numbers are making their appearance on some of the new models, the basques of the coats having the seam which runs round the garment just below the waist outlined with buttons while the mousquetaire sleeve, with its frill all along the outer seam, is likewise a pretext for a serried row which gives the idea of fastenings.Where some of the new models are concerned, the sleeves will, as a matter of fact, actually button from shoulder to wrist,and are consequently made to fit with skin-tight exactitude, while some of the Princesse gowns are fastened with tiny fancy buttons all the way down the back seam,from the nape of the neck to the hem. Even on the new hats the button is to be found, sometimes in the shape of a huge pin covered with the taffetas or satin of the hat trimming, and sometimes in the centre of the cocade, while the little straw button which adorns the band of paille which encircles the crown of many of the plainer models designed for autumn will prove a very familiar feature as the year advances.

WHITE SERGE ALLIED TO PINK CLOTH.

A smart tailor-made costume intended to be worn during chilly days at a fashionable Continental resort, and which is very typical of the somewhat voyant styles of the moment, boasted a skirt of fine white serge with a diagonal rib. This skirt was carried high up at the waist in quasi-corselet form, being moulded to the figure and worn without belt or band. Exactly in the centre of the front occurred a narrow, graduated tablier, and on either side of this was a row of buttons covered in serge and, about the size of a sixpenny piece, which were placed an inch apart, and continued to the hem of the gown. The jupe was supplemented with three wide pleats marking out the tablier and stitched to the knees, where they were held by three pairs of buttons united by a fine cord loop. The back was plain and rather long, sweeping the ground slightly, in direct contrast to the usual run of tailor costumes, which this year are almost invariably of short walking length, while, allied to it, was a cut-away coat of "hunting" pink cloth, smooth and satin-faced, and finished with gold buttons, the plain basques being innocent of any opening at the back.

NEW METHOD OF TYING THE SASH.

An original position for the sash, that has enjoyed such an extended vogue, was shown on a beautiful Princesse gown of ivory cloth. The sash was carried out in black taffetas, and was fastened in a bow on the back of the wearer just between the shoulder blades, the loops drawn a little outwards, butterfly fashion, from whence there fell two long, unequal ends, finished with fringe, to the hem of the sweeping jupe. The gown was mounted over a much-befrilled black foundation;while the effect was immensely enhanced by a huge black hat plumed with ostrich feathers.

A NEW COMBINATION OF COLOUR.

A very favourite alliance this year will be that of pink and primrose. Pale primrose-coloured satin toilettes will be veiled with shell vink tulle and trimmed with pink crystals and pearls, most gowns of this description being worked out in Greek style, with a girdle of pearls and pink crystals terminating in heavy tassels, to match the embroideries. The Greek coiffure will, of course, form an important part of the scheme in question, the hair being parted in the centre and rippling in soft waves on either side of the face, while it is bunched into a large Greek knot on the crown of the head and supplemented with a couple of fillets of a quasi-barbaric description, studded with stones to match the broderies or adorned with arabesque designs. To the woman who possesses naturally wavy hair this form of coiffure has everything to commend it, but where Nature has failed the adjustment of the Greek headdress is by no means such a simple matter, and professional aid has usually to be called in to give the requisite touches, a careless and unstudied effect being a "sine qua non" in this connection.

THE JAPANESE DOCKYARDS.

The Imperial dockyards are four in number, and are situated at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru ; at present new construction is carried out principally at the first two, and of these Yokosuka stands in an inlet in the Bay of Tokio, some 10 miles from Yokohama, and Kure, in the Inland Sea. In both of these dockyards there are signs that the increasing dimensions of warships are taxing the capacities of the accommodation rather severely. The other Imperial dockyards have greater potentialities in the matter of space they command ; of these, Sasebo is located in the southern island of Kyushu, on its western side ; a very large inlet from the sea forms here a magnificent barbour and it is along the shores of this that the dockyard is spread. In one of the extensions at present in progress three new graving docks are under construction having lengths of 750ft., 600ft., and 475ft. respectively. Maizuru is situated on the Japan Sea side of the main island ; it is the newest of the existing Imperial establishments dating its first operative establishment from some four years ago. At first contrived principally for repairs, it is now being extended in directions suggestive of a very important future.

MISS MARIE ILLINGTON observes in "M.A.P." that her geographical ignorance was, and is, abysmal. "Recently I was out at luncheon and somebody mentioned Canada. 'Oh, yes, Canada,' I said, 'let me see, is that in America or Australia ?—I never can remember.' And then everybody looked at me ! I shall never forget, too, the pained expression that stole over the face of a young gentleman when, on his telling me that he was going to Hongkong, I asked whether he were going by tube or 'bus, being under the impression that Hongkong was somewhere near Piccadilly.

MRS. HUGHES, who has died at the Gipsy encampment at Priddy (Somerset), was known as the Queen of the tribe to which she belonged. The funeral was attended by members of the tribe from all parts of the kingdom. The body of the "Queen" was enclosed in a polished elm coffin, and conveyed to Horrington Churchyard, in Mrs. Hughes' own trap, drawn by her own pony, which was draped in black. On returning to the encampment, the tribesmen, as is their custom when their King or Queen dies, destroyed everything belonging to the dead woman, many very valuable articles collected by her during her long wanderings being either burnt, smashed, or buried.

NOTICE.

We have the pleasure to state that **G. H. MUMM'S** Extra Dry **CHAMPAGNE** was selected for use at the following functions :—

The Ball given by the Indian Civil Service at the Poona Gymkhana, on the 7th inst.

The Banquet given by the President of the Bombay Corporation, welcoming H. E. Sir George Clarke to Bombay.

The Farewell Banquet given by the members of the Byculla Club to H. E. Lord Lamington.

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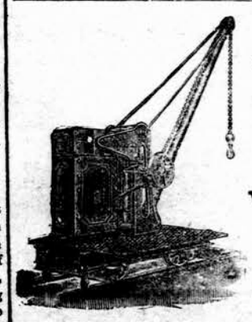

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A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF DUTY AS NT AN AGE

THE HON. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting in the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of the appeal of Gordhandas Harprasad, a general dealer of Shahjehanpur, against a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered on the 28th September 1907. The appellant Gordhandas was second defendant in suit No. 154 of 1905 and plantiff in suit No. 211 of the same year. The respondent Shridhan Gopinath, a cotton broker, was plaintiff in suit No. 154 and first defendant in suit No. 211. Appellant had employed Shridhan as his broker or agent in Bombay in certain cotton transactions.

Mr. Harmazdiar C. Koyaji, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., appeared for the appellant. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs, Tyabji Dayebhai and Co., appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Justice Russell had held that Shridhan was entitled to the amount claimed, on Rs. 4,348, in suit No. 154, with costs; but that in suit No. 212 he must pay to Gordhandas the costs of the plaint and of the written statement.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered the Judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said that these two appeals, in consolidated commercial causes, had been argued with ability and great care by Mr. Koyaji. The learned counsel had stated that the respondent Shridhan had, as agent to the appellant, deviated from the instructions given to him by his principal; secondly, he had been guilty of breach of duty towards his principal. Now, before such breach of duty could be charged to an agent, in accordance with the principles of law, it was incumbent on a principal to make out the duty of his agent clearly; the principal must show that he had not left the agent in doubt or uncertainty but that his instructions were clear and sufficient as they ought to have been to a reasonable man. No such clear instructions appeared to have been given with regard to the first transaction, and the respondent was perfectly justified in the course he adopted. After discussing the other transactions which were taken exception to by the appellant, and upholding the respondent's conduct on the strength of evident proofs he had given and the explanations he had rendered, the learned Judge came to the question of costs awarded to the appellant in suit No. 211 by Mr. Justice Russell. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that the costs were thrown on the respondent quite clearly under a misapprehension as to facts. He had made the order relating to it on the ground that there was undue delay on the part of the respondant in supplying the appellant with a copy of the proceedings. How the question of delay came in at all, their Lordships were unable to see. The result showed that the parties were not put to greater expense, other than those incurred by them after the counter-claim was made. Very reluctant as their Lordships were to interfere with the Court below on the question of costs, in their opinion the learned Judge had proceeded under a misapprehension. Decrees in both suits passed by the Court below were confirmed: but the order for the costs was revoked. To this extent was the lower Court's order modified, viz., the costs complained of in respondent's cross-objections. Respondent to have costs in these appeal proceedings.

BITTEN BY A DOG AND KILLED WITH A STONE.

IN the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal preferred by Mhasia 'walad' Janu, accused No. 1, who was convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The appellant and four others were committed on a charge of murder. The story for the prosecution was that the deceased Kedari 'walad' Jairam Mahar was bitten by the dog of accused No. 1, the appellant, on the evening of the 8th May last. This led to a dispute between the two. The other accused intervened. While Nos. 2 and 3 held deceased by the arms, No. I picked up a stone, the size of a cocoanut, and smashed in the deceased's skull with it. Death was practically instantaneous. All the village Mhangs ran away, and subsequently a general fracas between the Mhangs and the Mahars took place. The medical evidence showed that death was due to severe puncture of the base of the skull. The case really depended on the credibility of the eye-witnesses, Hari and his wife, whose nephew the deceased was. Their demeanour struck the Court as eminently satisfactory. It was suggested for the defence that the old feud between the Mhangs and the Mahars tainted their evidence, but the restraint with which it was given was remarkable. They had it in their power, said the Sessions Judge, had they been lying witnesses, to implicate all the Mhangs; yet it was on their evidence that the other four must be acquitted of such a serious charge. From the rest of the evidence, the Sessions Judge found much circumstantial corroboration of the story of the eye-witnesses. The Court could not upon the evidence find that accused No. 1 had any intention of causing death, but he must have known that he would be likely to kill his opponent by a deliberate smash with a large stone on the back part of the skull. Accused No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. The other four accused were acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent, Ragunath sued Mahadev Trimbak Dixit, original defendant and appellant, for the specific performance of a contract of sale. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. R. R. Desai. In this case Ragunath sued for certain reliefs mentioned in the plaint on account of a contract between himself and the defendant in respect of money to be advanced by the plaintiff to defendant to enable the latter to buy certain land. The defendant denied the transaction 'in toto.' The point in this appeal was whether the plaintiff could sue alone or whether his joint brothers are necessary parties. In the latter case the whole suit was barred by limitation. The Subordinate Judge of Nasik, who originally tried the case, found on the preliminary point, which was early raised by the defendant that the joint brothers are necessary parties, and dismissed the suit. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and remanded the suit for trial. He said that it was a settled law that a member of a joint Hindu family cannot, if the defendant objects, sue by himself for a debt due to the joint family. It is also a settled law that if a member of a Hindu family takes a bond in his own name for funds advanced out of family funds to a debtor, such debt being for the benefit of the family, the other members of the joint family are not necessary parties to the suit. But the present case is not within either of these categories. In this case the person suing is the person who lent, which distinguishes the case from the first set of cases, and there is no written instrument, which fact distinguishes it from the second set of cases. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships observed that plaintiffs position as a managing member of the joint family which owned the money so advanced was that of an agent interested with others in the money with which he was dealing. His position was very analogous to that of a partner acting on behalf of a partnership. Their Lordships were of opinion that the case might be disposed of upon the principle expressed in Section 230 of the Contract Act. The section lays down that a contract in which an agent shall be personally able to enforce the contract entered into by him on behalf of his principal, shall be presumed to exist where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal. The principle underlying this Section is one of universal application and their Lordships observed that they saw no reason why it should not be applied to cases arising out of the relations between members of joint Hindu families and persons with whom they have dealings. After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships held that the remand order of the District Judge was right and that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

CLAIM AGAINST A BUILDING CONTRACTOR.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard a case in which Arjoon Raguhnath and another (who sued 'in forma pauperis,') sought to recover from Rajaram Appaji their shares of profits as building contractors in partnership with him. Mr. D. B. Mody and Mr. Muzmudar, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjishah, and Sunderdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Bhandarker and Mr. Kolasker, instructed by Messrs, Chitnis, Moflal and Maneklal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that, on the 9th February 1905 the plaintiffs entered into partnership with the defendant to carry on the business of building contractors in Bombay by a written agreement, and paid Rs. 200 towards the capital of the concerns. Plaintiffs and defendant were entitled in equal shares to the profits and liable in equal proportion to the losses of the concern. The business of the partnership resulted in profits. Disputes and differences subsequently arose between the partners, and plaintiff's had to file a suit against the defendant in the Small Causes Court to recover monies due for profits and the capital of the partnership, which was dismissed for want of jurisdiction in the Court, On taking accounts, there would be found due to the plaintiffs considerable sums as their shares of profits and the amount calculated as the capital of the concern. All the books, papers, and accounts were in the possession of the defendant.

The defendant denied that he ever entered into partnership with the plaintiffs to carry on the business of building contractors; but said that the first plaintiff was his servant. The agreement referred to in the plaint was false and fictitious, and had been prepared for the purposes of this suit and the Small Causes Court suit. Defendant denied that the plaintiffs paid Rs. 200 towards the capital of the concern. The allegation about the second plaintiff having paid Rs. 100 towards the capital was false. On the contrary, defendant paid the second plaintiff the sum of Rs. 100 for marriage expenses. Defendant prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The hearing was proceeded with.

POLICE COURT.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday disposed of a case in which Ramji Mounse, a Hindu was charged with breach of trust as a servant in respect of various sums of money amounting to Rs. 1,029 belonging to his master Lakhmidas Harji Poojane.

The evidence showed that the complainant is a partner in the firm of Messrs Topan Damji and Company, rice merchants, doing business at Mandvi. The accused was employed as a mehta in the firm, and his duty was to collect outstandings from the customers of the firm and pay them into the firm the same day. On the 10th instant, the complainant examined the books of account of the firm when he discovered that three sums collected by the accused from the customers were not paid into the firm. On being questioned by the Court the accused admitted having appropriated the sums for his own use. He said that he had gambled away the money. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Honorary Magistrates, Colonel W. Cordue (Chairman) and Mr. S. P. Jivandas, Police Havaldar Ramchandra Narayen of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Private T. Farrow of the First battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment, with travelling in a railway train without a ticket. It appeared from evidence that the accused, who entrained at Poona, was arrested at the Victoria Terminus Station by the Havaldar. The accused stated that he was drunk at the time and he did not know how he came to Bombay in plain clothes. He admitted having travelled without a ticket.

The Magistrates convicted the accused, and directed him to pay Rs. 1-14 as fare. They further ordered to send the accused to the military authorities at Poona.

MISS RUTH VINCENT, at a concert given at Sutton Rectory grounds, on a very calm evening, sang several songs, and was distinctly heard more than three miles distant. The songs were heard by yachtsmen moored at Huntset Mill, at Stalham, and by others at more distant points of the river.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive pro tem. Advocate-General, Bombay, with effect from the 15th September, vice the Honourable Mr. L. J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from the 27th September or the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. Hayward, pending further orders.

Mr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 24th September, with permission to affix the Divali holidays to it.

Mr. D. Healy, Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 21st August or the subsequent date on which he was relieved.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., Assistant Collecter in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, are placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. J. B. Samson to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. L. Hervey, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, has been granted extraordinary leave without pay for three days in continuation of privilege leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr. F. H. Warden retired:—Mr J. B. W. Biddle to be Second Grade Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. W. Fellowes to be Third Grade Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. A. Guider to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. L. McCulloch to be Fifth Grade Superintendene of Police, and Mr. F. J. Lowman to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. S. Collet, I.C.S., has passed the Lower Standard Revenue Departmental Examination.

Leave out of India on urgent private affairs is granted to Captain F. Powell-Williams of the Electrical Engineer Company, Bombay Volunteer Artilery, for six months from the 12th September.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Arthur Charles Payne to be Second-Lieutenant in the Electrical Engineer Company to complete the establishment. Dated 15th July.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—(Electrical Engineer Company.) Captain James Moore, V.D., resigns his Commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 2nd June.

Surgeon-General John Philip Greany, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bombay, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., C.I.E., I.M.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. W. E. A. James, and Mr. S. B. Tyabji, Assistant Engineers, passed on the 4th September, 1908, the Professional Examination, prescribed for the Public Works Department.

The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Engineer Establishment:—Mr. F. L. Sprott, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary; Mr. H. F. Beale, M.Inst.C.E., to be Superintending Engineering, 2nd Class, temporary; and Mr. D. W. Herbert. M.Inst.C.E, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on 16th inst:—

Good rain during week in parts Ahmednagar and Bijapur, moderate in parts Poona and Sholapur and slight in parts Gujarat, Konkan. Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Gujarat Native States. Rainfall is insufficient in parts of Deccan and Karnatak and sufficient elsewhere. Sowing continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Poona, Bareda and Cutch. Standing crops are slightly damaged by insects in parts Sind and Kathiawar. by rats in Karachi. and suffering from want of moisture in parts Nasik, Belgaum and Dharwar. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation continues in parts Ahmedabad Kaira, Kanara and Palanpur. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar Poona and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar. Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking as well as irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Sind fallen in Deccan and almost stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 32 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 76 per cent., in Konkan 23 to 33 per cent., in Deccan 36 to 52 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 50 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 5th instant: gratuitous—Panch Mahals 728, West Khandesh 1,858, Nasik 2,020, Ahmednagar 2,419, Poona 331, Sholapur 1,489, Bijapur 703, Jath 95.

ANOTHER example of Queen Alexandra's unfailing kindness and interest in her humblest subjects is made known. Her Majesty, while paying one of her frequent visits to hospital patients, noticed a pale-faced boy, thirteen years old, lying in the ward at the Brompton Hospital for Consumptives. The Queen stopped to question the boy, and became so interested in him that she has now sent him, at her own expense, to a convalescent Home at St. Raphael, in the south of France.

THE master of the Bath Werkhouse reports that three men applied to the tramp ward for admission, but refused to remain. From inquiries subsequently made, he found that two of them were Combe Down tradesmen. They had since called upon him to apologise to him for their action. He thought that what they did was in the nature of a practical joke. They had been out enjoying themselves and had just alighted from a motor-bus. He added that the men did not actually have relief. After having their duties explained to them they changed their minds and retired. The master says that, should such a thing be repeated he will detain the applicants, and compel them to perform the allotted task.

CURES FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

ADVICE TO TRAVELLERS.

The fact that sea-sickness may be cured by tight lacing, as suggested by a woman correspondent in the "Express," has been corroborated by a large number of readers. Other curious remedies are suggested by persons who vouch for their efficacy. The following letters are published by the "Express":—

WOMAN DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

Sir,—I was interested to read in your paper a letter from a woman who has cured herself of sea-sickness by drawing in her corsets three inches. I have recommended this remedy for some years to my patients, and it has always had a wonderful effect. My idea is not to advise a woman to draw in her corsets, but to provide herself with a narrow leather strap, and fasten it just under the waistbelt of her gown. The belt should be quite loose until the moment of stepping on board, when it should be drawn up tightly enough to be uncomfortable. Directly the ship gets out into rough water the effect of the tight waist-belt will be felt, and the bad sailor will in all probability develop into a good one. One of my patients, who was generally ill for a week after a rough crossing, is not alarmed now at the roughest and longest sea route to the Continent.

A WOMAN DOCTOR,
Hampstead.

CAYENNE PEPPER.

Sir,—Your correspondent who suggests tight lacing for sea-sickness recommends a rather uncomfortable cure for the woman who is accustomed to wear a very easy waist-belt. I think I can suggest a more pleasant and a very successful remedy. I used to be a very bad sailor, and as my work takes me a great deal abroad. I suffered agonies. One summer I crossed from Newhaven to Dieppe with a doctor as a fellow passenger. Directly he saw the peculiar greenish shade coming over my face he disappeared into the dining saloon, and presently returned with a couple of small sandwiches. I waved him away saying that it was quite impossible for me to eat anything but he insisted that I should try one of the sandwiches. My eyes filled with tears my throat began to smart and I discovered that my sandwhich was lined with cayenne pepper. In two minutes all feeling of sickness had disappeared and ever since armed with a couple of cayenne sandwiches I am as good a sailor as any man afloat.

A. M. O.
Blackheath.

NOTHING TO DRINK.

Sir.—If the bad sailor will try the experiment of taking nothing to drink for twenty hours before he ventures on the sea, he will be surprised at the result.

The old feeling of nausea will completely disappear, and he will look forward joyfully to a breezy crossing. Why this simple remedy should cure sea-sickness I am not scientific enough to explain, but let the bad sailor try and he will bless me for this hint ever after.

ERNEST SHAW.
Kensington.

"EVANGELICAL ARCHITECTURE."

"The "Building News" is a journal of recognised authority in the architectural world, and a recent article in it upon 'Evangelical Architecture' furnishes material for serious thought on the part of those who deal with the building of chapels," writes Mr. A. Keen in the "Baptist Times."

"BUILDING NEWS" INDICTMENT.

"The writer starts by pointing out that in the early days of Nonconformity men were so terribly in earnest about theological matters that architecture was regarded as a trivial matter in comparison, and no attention was given to it. In the present day, although this is changed, the Nonconformist knows little and cares less about art, but nevertheless requires his churches to be made attractive in appearance, as a kind of advertisement to the multitude, but at the smallest possible cost. From this general charge he proceeds to deal more particularly with the architectural sins of the Baptist denomination, and the passage is so important that I venture to quote it in full:

"'We are afraid to say how many thousand pounds, or how many hundred thousand, rather, the Baptist denomination alone has laid out on chapel-building within the last few years. But there is no heart in it. It is all—or very nearly all—surface and smartness and show. The idea is to see what richer bodies build, and then to turn out a colourable imitation of it "for less money." The builders' soul is not there. His nose, apparently, is too near the grindstone. And the buildings are mostly of one type, with no thought, no invention, no beauty in them. They remind you of so many factory girls out for a holiday, each arrayed in three ostrich-feathers and an "ulster." The tower, which is meant to be the glory of the design, corresponds to the feathers, and the cheapel proper (or the auditorium, as the promoters love to call it) to the rest of the costume. What the inside of a Baptist chapel is like, nobody cares—unless it be some wretched architect, with an unquenchable conviction that things ought to evolve themselves from the inside outwards, and be realities instead of shams But a man with such convictions is only a seed that has fallen among thorns; and we may leave him to his fate with a comfortable assurance that it will not be long before the thorns grow up and choke him.'

THE CAUSES.

"Having opened the subject in this fashion on general lines, he goes on to examine into the causes of this state of things. It is due first, he says, to the desire of building committees to get the very largest possible number of seats in a building of a given size and cost; and secondly, to the vulgar idea that architectural design consists in the applying of ornament to the outside of a building rather than in well-studied proportion, solid construction, and good composition. And he points out very truly that whereas the scheme of design in a fine building should depend on and grow out of the arrangement of the interior, in most chapels the interior is of no importance and usually quite contemptible as an effort in design.

ADMITTED STRICTURES.

"It must be admitted that in many cases these severe strictures are only too well founded. It would be difficult to find half a dozen chapels in the whole of London and its suburbs than an architect of good standing would go out of his way to look at, and I do not know of even one with which the name of Pearson or Street, Bodley, Sedding, Bentley, or any other of the recognised lesders of ecclesiastical design, is associated, or of any which are regarded in the profession as works of standard merit, excepting one or two like Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, or Union Chapel, Islington."

Mr. Keen, summing up the whole matter, says: "It seems to me that the present state of things is decidedly bad; that the principal need is good, solid unaffected construction; that good advice is necessary in the selection of architects; that no features should be introduced in buildings unless they are thoroughly good of their kind, and that whatever ornamental detail is used should be concentrated where it will be most effective."

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

10-08 Mehta D and D Mobdina Gomer v Jehangir Framji Wadia and Co Ardeser Hormusji Tata and others
29-08 Wadia G and Co Ardeser Bejonji Surti vs Syed Sardar Alikhan Payne and Co.
27-08 Dikshit D and S Daji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

332-01 Mehta and Sons Ismaily Noorbhai and another vs Mahomedally Jeewaji Mendiwalla and other Jehangir and Sons and Little and Co.
879-07 Mehta and S Hasanbhai Ali Mahomed vs Joshi Purshotam Ramji.
353-08 Mehta and D Sherbai vs Salimabai widow and others Malvi H M and R
276-07 Payne and Co Ludha Ebrahim and Co the firm vs Gungaprasad Duarkaprasad Mehta and S.
8-152-08 In person Meghraj Auraj and others vs Tejmal Khimsji and others Payne and Co.
233-07 Captain and V Rajabally Vishram Patel vs Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan Payne and Co.
696-07 Chitnis and M Narayan Vinayak vs Vinayak Moroba and others Jehangir and B N M Cama and M and M.
78-08 Smetham B and Co Hathing Ramjee vs Abdoolali Hakimji and Bros Jehangir and S.
113-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Abdulla Payne and Co.
125-08 Maruhai J and M Haji Khetsey and Co vs Ebrahim Nooroodin and Co Captain.
138-08 Payne and Co H H Rana Shri Bhow Singji Mohowsinji vs Charles Harding Wadia G and Co.
144-145-08 Jehangir G and B Haji Noor Mahomed vs Bibibai widow and others Payne and Co.
156-08 Bhaishanker K and G Hurgowan Ambaram vs Choonilal Valbhram and others Matubhai J and M
173-08 C P D'Cunha Premabai widow vs Gopalji Ramji Nanu H and Co.
174-08 Unwalla and Abulla Ebrahim Mistry vs Matubhai Kassonbhai Matubhai J and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Testamentary Suit.

2-08 Daphtary F and D Sorabji Cooverji Contractor vs Ruttonsha Cooverji Contractor Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

236-07 Kanga and P Haroon Adam vs Adurji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
302-07 Shamrao M and H Rustomji Jehangir vs Adurji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
58-04 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram Matubhoy J and M.
183-07 S A Tyabji Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Acquatina De Quadros Daphtary F and D.
606-07 Bhaishanker K. and G. The Yokohama Speci Bank Ltd, vs Ruttonbai and others Jehangir and S.
701-07. N. B. Vakil Dinanath Ramji Chowan and others vs. Maganlal Bhugwandas and others Mathubai J. and M. S. M. and H. in person.
540-07. F. P. Pavri Jerbai widow and others as Projibai widow and others Mulla M. Little and Co.
955-07 Smetham B and Co Framji Cowasji Kavarana vs Manekji Rustomji Billimoria Bicknell M and R.
142-07 Payne and Co Haji Joona Fazal Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co.
6-07 Captain and Mahomedali elias Mahomedbhai Hassonali vs A M Jivanji and Co Thakurdas and Co
196-08 Nanu and Co Ismailji Shaik Jivanji Noorbhoy vs Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Momd Crowford B and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

12-08 Captain and V Mulshanker Khushal vs Parbhooshaker Juggonath Unwala and P.
14-08 Soloman J Judha Baruk Daniel Ramrujker vs Aron Abraham Sankar and others Dinshaw and D

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

To speak to the minutes of the Order,

654-07 Kanga and P Sorab Retonnji vs Mariambibi Captain and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaj Chitnis and M.
496-07 Kanga and P Sooleman Hassan Achekar vs Jan Mahomed Moosa Tyabji D and Co.
678-06 Bhaishanker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Purbai widow Daphtary F. and D.
182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chaghai widow and another Ardeser H. D. and Co.
421-151,171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.
599-07 Mehta D. and S. Chomabai vs. Damaji Moroba Patel.
371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Arizula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.
542-06 Shamrao M and Ghandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.
644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Phaabhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.
974-07 C P D'Cunha Thakorbai widow and another vs Tukaram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.
493-41 Ardeser H D and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao and H.
805-07 Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co. firm vs G G Craig and another Kanga and P.
95-08 Matubhoy J and M Matubhoy Kasanbhai vs Vithaldas Wadilal Edgelow G. W. and Co.

(Before The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

527-07 Madhavji and Co Jugmohundas Damoderdas vs Kasedas Mathuradas Hiralal and Co
397-08 Wadia G and Co Oowasji Jehangir Meer vs Vithaldas Soonderdas—Captain and V.
42-08 Shamrao M and H Kursondas Prushotamdas vs Mohanlal Poonjabhai Edgelow G W and Co
71-08 S B Mehta, Jamnabai widow vs. Hunsraj Damoder, Jehangir B
82-08—Captain and V Vithal Hari Mahatre vs Shaik Haji Hoosein Baba Miya Mehta D and D
50-08 Payne and Co Valibai widow vs Hunsa Naranji a firm Tyabji and Co.
757-07 Payne and Co Ebsichand Hurnath vs Ramrao Narayen Gorakshankar Little and Co.
239-06 Mansukhlal J and H Chaturbhuj Merarji vs Jiwanbai widow M B Chothai.
799-05 Matubhoy J and M Haji Sultan Ally Shastri vs Raghavji Kallianji.
811 07 Mehta D and D Yeshwant Pandoorang Mhatre vs Jugonath Pandurang Mhatre Dikshit D and S.
329-07 Wadia G and Co Mongbhai vs Hiravaboo widow Dikshit D and S
675-07 Little and Co Damoder Bhaskerji vs Maria Felicidade Antonee Madhanji K and Co.
198-08 Daphtary F and D Hurkhu Dhondiba vs R D Sethna Smetham B and Co
139-07 M B Chothia Luxmon Bulwant Phatack vs Jehangir Jamshedji Dubash. Ardeser H D and Co
275-07 Wadia G and Co Thakersey Moolji and Co The firm vs Khoja Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co a firm Bhaishunker K and G
819-07 Little and Co Moreshwar Narayn vs Vinayek Madhavrao Dikshit D and S

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1908.

POULTRY-KEEPING.

POULTRY-FARMING of a superior type has been very slow of introduction into India, where it would assuredly pay well for the trouble involved. Even in England, whence so many of India's commercial impulses emanate, it is only of late years that it has been followed on any considerable scale. It is now branching out into a very respectable industry. Poultry-keepers there, and everywhere, are of many kinds, but the two that prevail most are those who rear poultry in a utilitarian spirit for their eggs and their table qualifications, and those who aim at a purely fancy fowl. For the latter the show is the event of the year, it supplies the standard to be hatched up to at any cost, though the prizes allotted by no means compensate for the expenditure by the rearer, but pride in race condones the serious ravages of competition on the pocket. The successful breeder of fancy birds certainly commands high prices for what he can sell of their produce, but their eggs are rarely laid and consequently their progeny is equally limited though select. It is not always to the true interests of a strain to attain the high degree of perfection that wins first prize at a show, as an inquiry into the feats of any good breed of fowl will quickly prove. There is, or was, no better laying hen than the Leghorn, and, white or brown, it was beautiful enough in all conscience, and moreover was a most satisfactory bird, roast or boiled. But nothing is good enough for the show-man, and the Leghorn had to undergo a process of improvement for prize purposes; this was effected by ingenious crossing of alien blood, until the true Leghorn of sunny Italy a now degraded into a mixture of Asiatic, American and Mediterranean breeds. It is time it got a new name expressive of its hybrid nature, its shockingly mixed origin. The former smart well-proportioned bird is replaced by a show creature with a great heavy body, long legs and powerful bones, whose chief employment is not laying eggs, but strutting about in idle pride in the show yard while its owner hopes it may stalk off with a first prize and a red rosette. Economic aims are forgotten altogether, and the descendants, few and far between of these birds, inherit the dislike of domestic cares that was forced and fostered in their show-parents. The worst of this is that the utility type of poultry-farmer insensibly takes his standard from the exhibitor, and unless he is a strong-minded person, not easily diverted from his common-sense pursuit of profit, he is often tempted to purchase a sitting of eggs from a fancy fowl-breeder to the ultimate detriment of his own poultry farm. A fowl expert, whose word is law, sends to a London contemporary a certified list of eggs laid by Leghorns of different pure breed, in contrast to the results from exhibited birds, to show how unblushingly the exhibitioners neglect what should be their ordinary every-day duties. Seven modest Danish brown Leghorn pullets, young and lively, laid in six months an average of 98 eggs per hen. Fifteen white ones of like nationality and age contributed each 81 in the same period. Then twelve more mature hens handed in 87 each. Even Americans, somewhat mixed in breed, yielded, every one, 42. But the proud English Exhibitioners only laid 35 apiece—and small eggs at that—during the six months. What are medals and first places on prize lists in comparison to a loss of three dezen good eggs and all they may mean.

In England the tendeney to rear fowl in warm close heuses is steadily dying out. During the spring and summer, in farms where hens still do the work of hatching out chicks, they sit in small wooden hutches placed on dry, sunny slopes, safe from fox er wild cat. When the young birds come out, they can run about near the imprisoned hen which finds food and water close at hand. As the family grows bigger they enter the company of older chickens that roam through the fields and are housed, according to breeds, in wooden huts, on wheels that can be moved at will. One man can attend to any number of these scattered in all directions through the farm feeding the birds as he makes his rounds. The danger of disease appearing among fowl so dispersed is reduced to a minimum. The fields are of course under crops quite regardless of the fowl, and these get casual pickings as well as their regular diet. The cockerels are drafted off as they grow pugnacious, to be fattened for the market in other quarters. The pullets enter the society of their elders and do their egg-laying duties in due course. The system seems as simple as possible where it is well carried out. If occasional accidents bring about the sudden death of a chicken or two the general health of the broods is proof against any deterioration, and it is rare to see in fowl thus treated fewer than thirteen in a family. There are, of course, breeders who rear from incubators huge families of patent parentless chicks and make a good living out of them. But that is a different story and often means a big chicken Trust. For India, the patriarchal method of the sitting hen and the large protected run would prove much the best.

THE LATE MR. CHURTON COLLINS. The pathetically sad and sudden end of Professor John Churton Collins must come as a surprise to most people who were acquainted with this indefatigable contributor to the first class Reviews. Several recent numbers of these contain articles by him which are as scholarly as they are polished. Probably his incessant literary labours had temporarily unhinged his mind, which was also suffering from long and severe disappointment. Mr. Collins had brilliant attainments which should have brought him many of the highest honours and emoluments in his literary profession. He had passed his sixtieth year last March, and he was merely a professor in a new and provincial University. Even for this very slight recognition of his undoubted talents he had to wait till he was fifty-six years old, an age when many people think of retiring. Many persons with not a quarter of his learning and scholarship have obtained early in life much better positions than Mr. Collins obtained four years ago when he was appointed Professor of English Literature in the Birmingham University. Even this he could get only through the influence of Sir Oliver Lodge to whom he gratefully dedicated one of his recent works. It was his ambition to fill an Oxford chair connected with the English language and literature, and thus to get recognition from his *alma mater*. But this was persistently denied to him. He fought stoutly for the adequate recognition of English literature in the curriculum of the older Universities, especially Oxford; and it was due mainly to his exertions that provision was made for the teaching of English classics at Oxford. And he paid the penalty of most controversialists who incur the odium of disturbing the rest of existing institutions. His criticisms of the neglect of the teaching of English literature had much to do with the establishment in 1885 of the Merton Professorship at Oxford.

But his claims to be appointed to the chair were ostentatiously passed over in favour of a younger man who was more a philologer than a literateur. Nor was this the only time that he was disappointed. He did not get even the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from his University which he had earned twice over. A certain amount of pugnacity in his mental disposition had probably something to do with his want of success. He was for long the principal critic of works in English literature for the *Quarterly Review*, and most of his best and most trenchant writing appeared as articles in this famous Review, which was well known in its early days for its hard hitting, so much so that Keats was popularly supposed to have died heart-broken on finding his poetry severely criticised in its pages; he was in fact 'snuffed out by an article' as Byron put it. But it must be said that Mr. Collins had little of the savagery of his predecessors like Croker, Gifford or Lockhart. What he could not bear with in literary works of great pretensions was a too florid and verbose style, in fact 'Asiatic prose', as Matthew Arnold calls it. He did much to correct the public taste in this matter, and was unsparing in his criticism of the style of such high placed writers as Mr. Swinburne and the late John Addington Symonds. It has come to be acknowledged that Mr. Collins was right, and that the prose style of these two writers, highly gifted as they are, is not what it should be. His exposure of the great carelessness of Mr. Edmund Gosse shown in his Clark Lectures at Cambridge published in 1865, galling as it was at the time, did good to Mr. Gosse's subsequent works, by making him take more pains with his facts and theories. We wonder then that Mr. Collins incurred odium by his fearless and independent criticisms, and created opponents in high places. But it is no credit to English letters that such a critic, who resembled Matthew Arnold in many ways, should have passed his sixty years in one long combat with disappointments, and should at the end of them at last have succumbed to them in so sad a manner.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE. No fewer than two hundred and forty-three Anglican Bishops assembled at the Lambeth Conference and they had much to say on social as well as religious matters. The waning strength of the marriage tie and the waxing growth of the practice in the Divorce Courts were subjects that, however unpleasant and difficult of adjustment by the most earnest churchmen, had to be faced and brought to the test of Resolutions. Their Lordships reaffirmed the resolutions arrived at by the Conference of 1888, which allowed divorce for the reason assigned in the Bible, but denied Christian re-marriage to the guilty individual as long as the other party lived. The Conference of twenty years ago did not refuse Communion to the innocent person even if he or she should re-marry, but considered it undesirable to give the blessing of the Church to a new contract of marriage. This resolution to abide by the old rule being carried by a small majority—87 to 81, while apparently the balance of the 243 Bishops refrained from voting—will probably come up for consideration again at some future episcopal gathering. The effort of the Conference to impress on the English people the sanctity of marriage seems very like trying to lock the stable door when the horse has already bolted or been stolen, for divorce in England is not far from being as accepted, if not yet as festive, an institution as the marriage ceremony. The thousands of re-married divorced persons, innocent and guilty, will, we imagine, pay but a divided attention to the decrees of the Lambeth Conference. Sir Gorell Barnes will find his Cause List as heavy as ever. The Resolutions of the Conference on the attitude of the Church of England towards Socialism are excellent. They keep out of the region bordering on communism. They wisely advocate examination into the character of any enterprise in which members invest their money, into the treatment of the employés who carry out that business, and urge due observance of the law concerned and payment of a just wage to workers. No one could possibly dispute the advisability of these precautions though some might think the terms too general to define a strong moral obligation. Secular education is condemned *in toto* and the Church is advised to set up secondary schools. The ritual was discussed and a certain degree of elasticity prescribed both in the way of curtailment and expansion. An effort is to be made by means of a new translation to mitigate the strenuous severity of the Athanasian Creed. Christian scientists will claim some support from the resolution urging clergy to dwell "on the power of the indwelling Spirit to sanctify both soul and body, and thus. . . to gain a fuller control over temptation, pain and disease, whether for themselves or others." It is exceedingly difficult to say where fervent prayer for the recovery of a sick person should end and medical efforts to restore him should begin, when Christian scientists insist on the greater value of the former treatment and can point to the authority of the conferring Bishops for teaching that the power of prayer can control pain and disease. As is too usual in this world of warring elements wisdom as well as safety probably lies in a well-balanced compromise. On the whole the Bishops did not lay down any hard rules for the conduct of life or the government of the Church. Their experience of human nature gained during what a contemporary has happily termed "prolonged physical prowess" has probably shown them that laymen do not take kindly to increased stringency in ritual or in commands and that the larger the area of the fold the greater will be the number of sheep that can be gathered in it.

FANCY INSURANCE. LLOYD'S Agency in New York has apparently been affected by the gambling spirit of the times, if it be true that it has been engaging in insurance business in that city on somewhat fancy lines. New York financiers give as reasons for prohibiting Lloyds from insuring in New York State, that they accept risks that are mere gambling, not legitimate insurance, such as policies against Mr. Bryan's election, against rain and other similar fortuitous occurrences. To think of staid Lloyds rousing the indignation of Wall Street by modern competitive devices of so patent a character is distressing, but it shows how deeply the canker of gambling has eaten into the commercial world.

DURING the week ending 15th September, 5½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these, four were shipped to Cutch Mandvi and one was purchased and by the farmer at Morvi and half by the farmer at Rajkote. During the week, 37½ chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 15 was 625, giving a death-rate of 30·89 per annum per thousand as against 38·02 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·93 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 72 died from fevers; 25, plague; 2, small-pox; 3, leprosy; 43, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 133 affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 44, still-born; 112, old age and debility; and 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 15; Brahmin, 11; Lingaet 2; Bhattia, 12; Hindu of other caste, 272; Hindu low caste, 76; Musalman, 132; Parsee, 23; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 27; European, 9; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 364 as against 432 the corresponding period of last year, and 384 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES.

Noiseless Petticoats.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).
LONDON, AUGUST 28.

LONDON this week has seemed drearily empty. Most of our American visitors are now on their way home, and for the first time since the close of the season the West End is looking bare. We have still a lot of visitors, however, for the Exhibition continues to attract hordes of our neighbours from across the Channel, and every third person one meets is a Frenchman. But for all that the great shopping streets this week have been almost denuded of people. The shopkeepers cannot complain, however, for they have had a rich harvest this summer and the autumn session in another month or so will bring fresh grist to their mill.

The chief event of the week has been the stay of King Alfonso in London for a couple of days. He arrived on Monday and left to join Queen "Ena" in the Isle of Wight on Wednesday. During his short stay, King Alfonso followed his usual unconventional habits. He roamed about the streets, every now and then darting into a shop to purchase some article which had taken his fancy. On Ludgate Hill he entered a well-known optician's and purchased a pair of binoculars, not however before he had tested them by surveying St. Paul's, regardless of an interested crowd.

One rather amusing incident happened. The King's hat blew off, and the crowd who were following him, at once rushed to the rescue and restored it. Again it blew off and again the crowd rescued it. Hurriedly putting his hat on King Alfonso jumped into a cab and drove quickly off, leaving behind him three gesticulating Spaniards, unable to speak a word of English, who were detectives told off to follow his Majesty! Nothing delights the young King more than to elude his bodyguard, and many stories are told of the ruses he has adopted to do this.

NOVELTIES FOR THE AUTUMN.

What are to be the novelties for the autumn? everyone is asking, and we owe our first news from the front of fashion to our American visitors, who are responsible for a curious little inter-season which precedes the autumn season proper.

Hundreds of American women have now returned home after spending the summer in Europe. They were just a little too early for the ordinary displays of autumn fashion which are due in the first or second week in September, but the Parisian modistes and milliners cannot afford to lose their orders. Hence the special displays of "Fashions for the Fall," which are now in full swing.

The real importance of these displays to us lies in the fact that secrets which would have otherwise been very jealously guarded have a way of leaking out. In the hats and gowns modelled for American patrons can be traced the outline of those that will be made for English women in a few weeks' time.

Having spent the last three days in doing the round of the Paris ateliers, I am able to give an authoritative opinion on the coming season's fashions.

Green in a range of bright leaf shades is to be, if not actually the colour, one of the most popular shades for the autumn. The reign of cinnamon is by no means over, but to be in the movement, as the Parisians say, a cinnamon gown must have touches of black silk or satin on it. Mole, too, is much in favour particularly for millinery purposes.

The short waisted effect has disappeared except for the evening gowns which are of the picturesque order and decidedly Directoire in effect. The sash in its new form is seen not only on dresses but in coats of the redingote type. These coats which are very long and tight-fitting have a sash-like drapery round the waist which hangs in long ends at the sides.

Sleeves in walking gowns are long and fairly close-fitting; a sleeve composed of horizontal graduated folds of cloth being one of the autumn novelties.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.

The latest idea in writing paper is a revival of the old-fashioned faint blue line paper used in the forties and fifties when the art of letter-writing was still a real art. The lined paper which has just been introduced is extra glazed and rather thicker than the old time variety.

A pretty fashion is to have a narrow coloured border edging the paper and the front of the envelope. This must be in the faintest of shades, a delicate mauve, pastel blue, pale lemon, etc., and the effect is very dainty.

The big emblazoned monogram is deemed a little vulgar. A tiny lozenge of coloured ground to match the faint line edging the paper is the correct thing. The monogram appears in a white letter on the coloured ground. If something more ornamental is liked the lozenge may have a tiny frame ornamented with a Louis XV bow, but the simpler the design the better. Quill pens supplied with gold nibs, however,—dyed to match the narrow line of colour on the writting paper have been introduced, and of course the sealing wax also repeats the colour. Sealing wax by the way is being used a great deal just now. Fashionable women have been hunting up old seals in the curio shops and are now using them on their letters.

NO POCKETS.

The revival of the pocket has been talked of in various quarters lately. I do not see any confirmation of the rumour in the autumn model gowns. On the contrary the effect of extreme attenuation of outline introduced by the Directoire style of dress in the Spring is being aimed at by all the leading Parisian dressmakers. In a close-fitting gown of this character there is no possible place for the pocket. Many of the coats, it is true, are equipped with pockets but this applies only to the more utilitarian kind of coat, and in the long Directoire coat with its embroidered collar and revers there is no sign of the pocket.

Indeed, so far from any return of the pocket, very special attention seems to have been given to the purse and purse-bag in all its forms. There is a new sovereign purse of suede, very soft and supple. It is so tiny that it can be slipped into the opening of the glove and carried in the palm of the hand. As for bags they are as flat as the proverbial pancake and the chain or leather handles are in some cases quite a foot long.

NOISELESS PETTICOATS.

A "rustle" is about the most unfashionable thing one can plead guilty to according to the latest decree of the Parisian elegantes. Once assiduously cultivated by all who could afford the necessary expenditure on a dozen yards of glace, the "rustle" is now sternly repressed. The Parisian dressmakers have tried hard to efface the petticoat altogether but without success. The petticoat is still worn to-day, but it is a noiseless, chastened petticoat of solt material, a mere ghost of its once aggressive self.

Crepe de chine was the material of the summer petticoat. Its autumn prototype is fashioned of satin. The petticoat, by the way, must now be made to order. The ready to wear "shop" petticoat with the waist size adjustable and the fullness pulled up with strings will not meet the needs of the woman who wants a petticoat with a glove-fitting top, fitted without a wrinkle round the waist. A petticoat designed to be worn with the new autumn tailor-makes is carried out in very soft satin with a deep accordion pleated flounce. At the foot a narrow ruche of satin keeps the pleats from falling in too much round the feet. This type of petticoat in black satin is taking the place of the old-fashioned general utility petticoat of flounced black glace.

Surah is also being employed as a material for petticoats. Many of the surah petticoats are made with a simple flounce beautifully scalloped and buttonholed. For the evening deep flounced petticoats of coarse filet net set on a carefully fitted satin top are to be the favourite wear. The filet is ornamented by innumerable tiny ruchings of Valenciennes lace on silk bebe ribbon.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

Millinery will enter upon its most picturesque phase this autumn. Perhaps the only unpromising feature about the autumn hat is the presence of the new uncurled ostrich feathers. The Parisian milliners tell me that this feather, which, to be quite candid, suggests an ostrich feather languishing after a heavy shower of rain, is to be enormously used in "dress" hats. Several are used on one hat and they certainly do present a bedraggled appearance. This, however, is the only exception to a general rule of beautiful hats. Among the prettiest of the new hats are those made of taffetas and trimmed with made-up flowers of the same silk. Such a hat stands any amount of wear and is most becoming. Mole colour and saxe blue lend themselves to good effects in taffetas and indeed make a pretty colour-blend. Quantities of wings and plumage are to be used and will in most cases be the only trimming employed on the hats they adorn. That is to say the wings will not be mixed with velvet or silk as has been done in other seasons. Cherries threaded through the hat brim and resting on the hair are another pretty notion.

A novel hat trimming consists of one huge flower, which entirely covers the hat. These enormous flowers are made of waterproof silk or velvet and are used on hats of the plateau order. One such hat was a corded silk in a deep saxe blue shade and the silk flower with its outer petals of velvet shaded from a delicate wedgewood blue in the centre to a deep pansy blue with a suggestion of purple in it. Another hat of cinnamon velvet had as its trimming a large rose in "wallflower" shades of orange, brown and flame colour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

DUTIES FOR ENSUING WEEK.

Fort Field Officer—Lieutenant M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Lieutenant G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas. Colaba Field Officer—Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots; next for duty, Major F. J. Duncan, D.S.O., 2nd Royal Scots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

Captain F. J. Garland, R. A. M. C., from Poona, sails on 3rd December for service at Aden, *vice* Meadon.

Majors R. C. Thaker and H. E. Winter, R. A. M. C., are appointed Trooping Medical Officers, Karachi and Bombay, respectively, for the coming winter.

Major L. A. Mitchell, R. A. M. C., has an extension of sick leave until 20th November next.

Major W. F. Begbie, R. A. M. C., tour expired, now proceeds home in the "Plassy."

Lieutenant Gabriel, who has been on short leave home from Bunder Abbas, where he is Political Agent, now exchanges stations with Captain Shakespear, Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

MR. H. R. B. O'BRIEN, elder partner of the "Rangoon Times," died in the Civil General Hospital and was buried on the 16th instant in the cantonment cemetery. The funeral was largely attended and, as a mark of respect to the deceased's memory, there was no issue of the paper on that day.

WEN HAI, Sub-Chancellor of the Chinese Grand Secretariat, who was recently cashiered for attempting to deceive by signing a declaration that he was not addicted to the opium-smoking habit, while he was really an habitual smoker, is reported to have died on the 11th August through unsuccessful efforts to break off the habit. Tsai Ch'ang a *confrere* of the above official, who was cashiered last month for committing the same crime, is also seriously ill in consequence of his attempts to abstain from opium smoking.

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

KING EDWARD AND THE SULTAN.

Messages of Congratulation.

GENERAL SATISFACTION AT THE PORTE.

NEW FINANCIAL ADVISER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

King Edward has telegraphed to the Sultan, on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession, warmly congratulating him on the first anniversary since the promulgation of the Turkish Constitution. The King says that there is reason to hope that under the able direction of an eminent Grand Vizier, his Majesty's Empire will have a peaceful and prosperous future, and veneration in posterity will be secured to his Majesty.

King Edward has also telegraphed congratulating the Sultan on his birthday. These messages have given great satisfaction at Constantinople.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

An official note, issued in Vienna, states that the meeting of M. Isvolski and Baron von Aehrenthal at Buchlau, showed that the Ministers were in complete agreement regarding the advisability of adopting a benevolent watching attitude towards the new regime in Turkey, and hoping that, when consolidated, it will become an element of peace in Europe.

LATER.

The "Times'" Paris correspondent says that M. Charles Lament, the first President of the Court of Accounts, has been appointed Financial Adviser to Turkey.

MORE FIRES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Two Mysterious Outbreaks.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

A fire took place in Constantinople yesterday, which destroyed 175 houses.

There was another fire there this morning which was quickly extinguished.

ACCIDENT TO AN AIRSHIP.

Miraculous Escape.

SUDDEN TERMINATION OF A RACE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The rival Parseval and Gross military airships, while racing from Berlin to Potsdam, encountered a storm. The framework of the Parseval airship broke and pierced the gasbag. The airship then fell on the roof of a house in a suburban street, but the occupants were not injured.

The Gross airship returned to the starting point.

TROOPS SENT TO JEDDAH.

Protection against Bedouins.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

Two battalions of Turkish troops have been despatched from Haifa towards Jeddah to protect the town against an attack by the Bedouin marauders.

WADAI NATIVES TURBULENT.

French Force Routs Slave Traders.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

A French force has routed a large body of natives at Wadai, which was the last refuge for caravans proceeding to Central Africa for purposes of slave trading and gun-running.

NEW AEROPLANE RECORD.

Mr. Wilbur Wright Again.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Mr. Wilbur Wright performed an aeroplane flight lasting for 39mins. 18 2/5secs. at Le Mans yesterday. This constitutes a European record.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Press Support.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The question of the Transvaal Indians continues to be acute.

Lord Ampthill writes to the Press supporting the case of the Indians.

Sir M. Bhownaggree writes appealing to Mr. Smuts and his colleagues to realise the great danger of the anti-Indian policy they are pursuing.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Death Roll Increasing.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Nine hundred and seventy-three cases of cholera and 250 deaths have occurred in St. Petersburg since the 9th instant.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hindus as "Undesirables."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Washington telegraphs that the Department of Commerce and Labour has decided that Hindus are undesirables, and cannot be admitted to the United States.

LATER.

With reference to the "Morning Post" telegram from Washington stating that the Hindus cannot be admitted in the United States, Mr. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labour, explains that the Immigration Laws do not take cognizance of race, but the law regarding physical inability will be strictly enforced in view of the numbers of frail Hindus coming in from Canada.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

For the Regulation of Exchange.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The coming Hague Conference, referred to in the last message, will be for the elaboration of a draft universal treaty for the international regulation of exchange.

COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

Masters and Workers Disagree.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The masters have refused the request of the card-room workers to postpone the lock-out notices to enable the workers to take a vote on the question of accepting a 4 per cent. reduction in January.

TURKISH GOVERNOR ATTACKED.

Troops Rebel.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Suleeman Pasha, Governor of Plevlje at Novibazar, was attacked by his own troops. He fled and was afterwards rescued by Austrian troops and proceeded to Agrath.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Reported Bomb Explosion.

APPARENTLY UNFOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

From inquiries made yesterday, by the "Statesman," it appears that the report of the explosion under a passenger train at Simurali station, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is without foundation.

It is supposed to have been a fog signal.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Mr. Baxter, Barrister for the Crown, was heard to-day on the application for bail made by accused in the Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy Case. Justices Sharfuddin and Coxe promised to deliver judgment to-morrow.

The Alipore Arrests.

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Yesterday, a vakil applied to Mr. Beachcroft, Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore, for bail, on behalf of Charu Chander Roy, who has been committed for trial with the second batch of the accused.

The Judge rejected the prayer.

Later, three applications were made to Mr. Beachcroft, on behalf of Deva Brata Bose, Probash Chander Deb and Indronath Hundi, that the two batches of the accused should be tried separately. These applications also were refused.

Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy Case.

BAIL APPLICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

At the High Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Justice Sharfuddin and Coxe, an application for bail was made on behalf of Raja Narendra Lall Khan, one of the 25 accused in the Midnapore bomb conspiracy case.

Mr. P. L. Roy, with Messrs. Keays and Khoda Buksh, appeared for the Raja. Messrs. Baxter and Orr, Deputy Legal Remembrance, represented the Crown.

Mr. K. B. Dutt, with Mr. Godfrey, next applied on behalf of Santosh Chunder Das, Ashutosh Das, Morinotho Nath, Kar Gopal, Chunder Banerjee (pleader), and Sham Lal Saha, all accused in the Midnapore bomb conspiracy case, for bail.

Mr. Dutt finished at 5 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

The applications for bail, on behalf of the remaining accused in the case, will be made 11 o'clock to-day. No orders have been passed in any case as yet.

ILLICIT SALE OF AMMUNITION.

Government Servants Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Two Mahomedan workmen of the Small arms ammunition Factory at Dum Dum, are under arrest for selling, or attempting to sell, Lee Metford cartridges to outsiders. The matter is said to be under investigation.

DR. STEIN.

The Great Explorer.

DETAILS OF SOME DISCOVERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 17.

Further communications, dated Khotan 15th July, have been received from Dr. Stein concerning the results of his explorations in Central Asia.

These speak of sculptures and paintings found in temples at Karashahr, on the North Eastern edge of the Takla Makan desert, which, notwithstanding some manifest differences of style, yet displayed quite as clearly as artwork of ancient Khotan, the predominant influence of Græco Buddhist models from the extreme North-West of India. Further, amid unsavoury refuse below the remains of an old burnt down watch tower on a desert hill of Mazartagh, which flanks the Khotan river, were recovered a great collection of documents on wood and paper in a variety of scripts, mainly Indian, Chinese and Tibetan, and none apparently later than the 8th and 9th century, A.D. A great mass of these records evidently belong to the period of the Tibetan invasions and losely corresponds in appearance and character to records brought to light by Dr. Stein last year, from the ruined fort of Miran, south of Lop-Nor.

The following details are also given of a hazardous desert march made, at the end of January last. Enquiries set on foot by him, since leaving the Khatan and Keriya region, in the autumn of 1906, had resulted in information reaching Dr. Stein about several ruined sites in Taklamakan, which had remained unexplored so far, and he was anxious to visit them, before the heat and the season of sandstorms would make work on that ground impossible. The march, due south, through desert to where the Keriya river dies away in sands, certainly presented difficulties and the possibly of risks; but Dr. Hedin's pioneer journey of 1896, showed that it was practicable, under certain conditions, and as there were ruins to be visited near the lowest course of the Keriya river, the hope of saving time by this short cut, decided Stein to attempt it. The main difficulty was, that, while Dr. Hedin coming from the South had the line of the Tarim, at right angles before him, as a broad and certain goal Dr. Stein's hope of reaching the water, within reasonable time, from the opposite side, depended on his steering correctly across some 130 miles of bare dunes, towards a particular point, and on the assumption that the Keriya river, after an interval of 12 years still actually carried its dying course there. However much his reliance on Dr. Hedin's mapping was justified, by previous experience, differences of longitude were bound to be considerable, on such decepttive ground and over a true sea of sand intervening and there was nothing to guide the party but the compass.

On the 29th January, Dr. Stein and his party left the last shepherd huts on the Tarim Jungle, and after a trying tramp of eight days across the high dunes, they reached the northern edge of a dried up delta, which the Keriya river had formed at some early period. There was nothing here to indicate the right channel, in the maze of dry river beds, all half buried by drift sand, and often disappearing completely amidst jungle dead since long ages. Nowhere in course of his desert travels had Dr. Stein met ground so confusing and dismal so far. At a few places the party had been able to dig wells, and the scanty water they yielded had permitted the husbanding of the rice supply. This and the severe cold still prevailing, assured the safety of the relatively large party, though attempts to dig wells failed again and again, in this forbidding dead delta and the river was not reached until six days' further march to the south. It had formed a new bed, far away from the one which Dr. Hedin had followed and the sands through which it now flowed, were still absolutely sterile.

It was a great relief to Dr. Stein. when he at last sight, from a huge ridge of sand, glittering ice sheet in the distance, for camels had tasted no water for fully a fortnight, and there was no small risk of the labourers he had brought from Shahyar for the sake of eventual excavations being tempted by a growing alarm, into flight, and thus probably into destruction. It took several days more before the party arrived at the living forest and found a new river bed branching off from the old one close to Northern-most point which Dr. Stein had reached on his journey of 1901.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Dr. Sven Hedin proposes to spend only about a fortnight in Simla, thereafter proceeding to Europe, where he will give some lectures on his travels.

THE JUTOGH MURDER.

Corporal Cullen's Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 17.

The trial of Corporal Cullen, for causing the death of a native driver at Jutogh, which was to begin before the Punjab Chief Court this Friday, has been postponed till October 15.

WEEKLY PLAGUE DEATHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The number of plague deaths in India rose last week to 1,581, Bombay Presidency reporting 963, Central Provinces and Berar 202, Mysore State 148, Madras Presidency 90 and the Hyderabad State 70.

DURBAR PRESENTATIONS.

Ceremony in Burma.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 17.

At the conclusion of the presentation of the honours made at the Durbar, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma said:—

"Gentlemen,—I will not omit the custom, which obtains in this Province, that the Lieut.-Governor should address the Notables in Durbar assembled. It is a sincere pleasure to meet in the Capital of Burma—this city of whose progress we are all so justly proud, whose trade increases year by year, where men of so many races, creeds and classes compete in the peaceful rivalry of Commerce, building up for themselves, we hope, fortune, fame and prosperity. It is, I say, a sincere pleasure to meet representatives of the various nationalities gathered within its hospitable borders. An assmbly such as this is truly typical of the abounding tolerance and pleasant amity, which are the marked characteristics of Burma. They say that, though under alien skies, men change not the temper of their minds. I do not know; I rather think that those of us who come from far and near to this fortunate land learn lessons which broaden our outlook on life, render us more tolerant of their points of view and soften, without enervating, our character.

"One feature of to-day's proceedings will, I think, have been regarded as noteworthy—it is the wide range of the services which have won the decorations that have been conferred and the rewards that have been distributed, and the number of different races whose representatives have deserved well of Government. There is hardly a department of the Public Service which has not given scope for conspicuous merit, and many non-officials also have earned recognition. There are few races in Burma, of which some member has not been distinguished to-day. Europeans, Arakanese, Burmans, Chinese, Gurkhas. Hindus, Karens, Kachins, Mahomedans Shans, Sikhs, and Talaings—all have sent one or more to be decorated or rewarded. Some have merited praise for gallant deeds, some for work in education, some for labour in the forests, some for long and upright service on the Bench and in various branches of executive administration, some for the practice of medicine, some for works of public utility, and one for aid by the archaic science of Astrology. The one thing to be remembered is that it is by fortitude, integrity and strenuous endeavour, that these, one and all, have merited approval and reward, All those who have been prominent to-day—and they represent thousands of others, who, each in his sphere and within his scope, are quietly pursuing the same part—are distinguished for loyalty and devotion to the Government that they serve and under whose protection they live and prosper.

It has been my first aim, during the tenure of my present office, to raise the standard of efficiency and integrity in the subordinates of public services and to give the people of this province more ample opportunities of advancement in public life. By the attainment of these ends the good of the community is promoted, corruption and petty tyrannies disappear, and the mass of the people are enabled to lead quiet and contented lives. I have been well supported by the members of all the Services, and I take the opportunity of thanking the representative Notables here assembled and those whom they represent, for the very high example set, of industry, courage, resource and honest living. I look to you, so to serve the State, that those who have your best interests at heart may be cheered and encouraged in their endeavours; so that we shall to see a loyal and united people, progressing in civilization and good government, and aspiring to a high place among the constituents of the British Empire."

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Aga Khan Challenge Cup Motor Competition has been fixed for Sunday, the 11th October, when the run, as in previous years, will be from Poona to Satara and back. The rules are precisely similar to those of last year.

The Committee, with Aga Sha Rook Sha as Honorary Secretary, have secured the patronage of H. E. the Governor, Lord Kitchener, H. H. the Aga Khan and General Alderson. As there are an unusually large number of motor cars in Poona this year, owned and driven by amateurs, the competition promises to be a great success

SUICIDE OF AN ENGINE-DRIVER.

Domestic Misunderstanding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

An engine-driver, named Garner, of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, over some misunderstanding with his wife, cut his throat with a razor yesterday morning in his house in Dhurumtolla Street, Calcutta, and was removed to the Medical College Hospital where he died last night.

MR. F. E. KANTHACK, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is permitted at his own request to resign the service of Government with effect from the 10th proximo.

THE Despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the reorganisation of the Railway Board, has now reached Simla, and it is understood that the orders of the Government of India on this important subject will issue shortly.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.

Presidency Total 196.

GREIG AND TOWNEND'S FINE INNINGS.

PARSEES—2 FOR 20.

THE Presidency acquitted themselves creditably yesterday in the match against the Parsees, which came off on the Esplanade. They scored 196, which must be regarded as a fairly good total on a wicket which was wet and which materially assisted the bowlers. It was a typical wet Bombay wicket, and perhaps worse than a crumbling one. It had rained heavily the previous night, and some smart showers also fell in the morning, rendering it a purely bowlers' wicket. Again the Parsee bowling, though not brilliant, was at no stage of the game loose and such as batsmen could take liberties with. Under the circumstances, the Presidency deserve great credit for running up a fairly good total on a wicket like that; and if the 'tail' had only pulled themselves together, the total would undoubtedly have been considerably increased.

The Presidency opened none too auspiciously, as with the total only at 21, Heath, of whom great things had been expected, was out to a brilliant one-hand catch by K. M. Mistry. Then Greig and Airy raised the total to 54 for the second wicket at lunch time, That was a fairly good total, but on the resumption of the match after lunch, Madon sensationally dismissed Cooper and Vines; and a little later when Greig succumbed to a fine ball off K. B. Mistry, it seemed as if a rot were going to set in and the Poona procession repeated. But then came a remarkable stand by Lieutenant Townend and Captain Rutter, the one playing a steady, the other a brilliant game. Notwithstanding the frequent changes in bowling they continued augmenting the score and were not separated before they had added 66 to the total. It was a great partnership, coming as it did at a critical period of the game. It was expected that the later batsmen would back up Townend and Rutter's efforts and augment the total considerably. But the "tail" failed to achieve anything substantial and the inninge concluded with the total at 196.

The outstanding feature of the Presidency batting was Townend's great innings of 69, his innings being great in every sense of the word. Going in at a time when it seemed as if a rot was going to set in he played sterling cricket, which was faultless, except for a difficult chance which he gave when at 5. Thenceforward he played a faultless game, meeting the Parsee bowling with confidence. His invaluable contribution of 69 included no less than six fours and two sixes, and he richly deserved the tremendous ovation that he received on his return to the pavilion. Greig too played a fine innings. His was a great effort; perhaps, in a sense, greater even than Townend's. For he had to face the Parsee trundlers when in the beginning their attack was the most vigorous, and their bowling unwearied. Anyway, he played a great innings, paving the way for the later batsmen to run up a good total; and the worth of his innings is not to be judged by the mere figures. Of the other batsmen, Rutter and Airy deserve mention, though they did not knock up big scores. Regret was general at the failure of Commander Vines, the popular "skipper" of the Bombay Gymkhana. It was unfortunate that forgetting his distinct mission, viz., that of a demoralizer of bowling, he should have chosen to play a defensive game. The result of the departure from his usual tactics was obvious and inevitable. Ultra-cautious, he played back to a ball that he should and could have with confidence sent to the boundary; and the result was a scattering of the wickets. It is hoped the popular player may come off to the satisfaction of all in the second innings.

There was only twenty-five minutes' play left when the Parsees went in to bat. Tired by the day's outing, they preferred to reserve their leading batsmen for to-day, when being fresh, they could be expected to play better. With that view, they resolved to sacrifice the "tail" if necessary; and sent in Kapadia and Daruwalla to open the innings. The latter batsman could not exactly be said to be one of the "tail," but the obvious intention in sending in that foremost representative of the "barndoor" class among the Parsees was to play out time and wear down the Presidency bowling. But when the second wicket fell for 17, the Parsee "skipper" being afraid of further sacrificing the "tail," changed his plans, and sent in Dinshaw of Karachi, who is one of the finest bats among the Parsees. When stumps were drawn for the day, the Parsees had scored 20 for two wickets.

The Parsee attack, though not strong, was at no time loose. Almost all the bowlers maintained a good length throughout, rarely sending down a loose ball. The Presidency's total was, therefore, the more creditable to them.

The prospects of the game were even at the conclusion of the day's play as at the commencement. The Parsees are a good batting combination, who might reach the Presidency total; and the Presidency have some very good trundlers who might dispose of the Parsees for a lesser total.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

The great amount of interest evoked by the fixture was evinced by the large number of spectators present to witness the game. More than a dozen and a half tents lined the western boundary, while the fringe of the maidan near Waudby Road was occupied by members of the various cricket clubs in the city, and other spectators. It rained very hard the previous night, and a sharp shower of rain also fell yesterday morning. It was at one time feared that the heavy showers would render play impossible to-day; but on an inspection of the pitch at 10 o'clock it was found that though some portions of the field were under water, the pitch was in a fairly dry state. It was, however, decided to commence the match not earlier than 1 p.m.

All sorts of predictions were made as to the probable result of the match, But only one opinion was expressed as to the state of the wicket. It was purely a bowler's ground, and no tall scoring was to be expected.

As to the prospects of the match, the concensus of opinion was that they were even. Warden's presence would have doubtless made some difference. The prospects being even, the interest in the match considerably increased.

The following teams were finally put into the field:

The Presidency:—Mr. F. Sprott (captain); Captain Greig; Mr. Joy; Mr. J. S. Milne; Lieutenant Airy; Mr. Turner; Captain Rutter; Mr. Cooper; Lieutenant Townend; Commander Vines and Captain Heath.

The Parsees:—Messrs. K. M. Mistry (captain); K. B. Mistry; M. B. Vatcha; H. F. Mulla; D. K. Kapadia; R. P. Meherhomji; N. M. Dinshaw; D. C. Daruwalla; F. P. Masani; J. Elchidana; and S. F. Madon.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Presidency won the toss, which was a fortunate thing. Captain Heath and Captain Greig went in to face the bowling of K. B. Mistry and K. M. Mistry. Heath opened his account by beautifully cutting K.B. Mistry twice to the boundary for four in the first over. In the first over of Patiala Mistry, Greig cut him for two, and sent up the first decade. In the next over, Greig glanced K. B. Mistry to leg for one and the second decade was a little after telegraphed. Heath had a life at this stage, Vatcha at mid-on failing to catch him off K. B. Mistry. It was a difficult chance. Both the batsmen were playing a fine game, and though the bowling was good, runs were coming pretty freely. A misfortune, however soon befell the Presidency, as in the third over of K. M. Mistry, Heath was out to a catch to the trundler. It was a beautiful one-hand catch. (21—1—8). Airy joined Greig. The trundlers sent down a maiden each. The two Mistries were bowling with precision and maintaining a good length; in consequence the batsmen had to play a cautious game, and the next decade took a pretty long time in coming. With the total at 30, Vatcha relieved K. B. Mistry at the northern end. Greig and Airy scored a single each off the new trundler. Airy when at 7 had a life, being missed in the slip by K.M. Mistry off Vatcha. It was an extremely difficult chance. Captain Greig had a fine joke at the expense of the native spectators. A ball off Vatcha, after touching the wicket-keeper's pads, hit the wicket, and the Parsee spectators sent up a tremendous cheer at what they thought was their formidable antagonist's dismissal. But the next moment, to their dismay, they found out their mistake, and a titter of laughter went round the maidan. Greig then twice drove Vatcha to the boundary, sending up the fourth decade. Airy had another life at this stage, K. M. Mistry again missing him in the slips off Vatcha. A little later Airy made a mighty drive off Vatcha, and telegraphed the half century amid loud cheering. With the total at 52, K. M. Mistry was relieved by Madon, whom Greig drove for two. Airy had scored the unlucky number of 13, when he was caught at mid-on by Daruwalla off Vatcha (54—2—13). Play at 2 p.m., was adjourned for lunch, the Presidency score then standing at 54 for 2 wickets, Greig's contribution being 29 (not out).

On the match being resumed after lunch, Madon sent down a maiden to Greig. Cooper, who had filled Airy's place, drove Vatcha for one. Madon then sent down another maiden to Greig. Cooper, who was a failure at Poona, also failed to come off in Bombay, being caught in the slips by K. M. Mistry off Madon, when his score stood at 2 only (57—3—2.) Another disaster was in store for the Presidency, as Commander Vines, who was the next man in, soon succumbed to a leg-break off Madon (57—4—0). Lieutenant Townend went in. He was missed at point by K. B. Mistry off Vatcha. The sixth decade was then up. Turner then beautifully cut Vatcha for a fourer. At 3-30 the Presidency score stood at 66 for 4 wickets, Greig contributing 32 (not out). At this stage, K. B. Mistry relieved Vatcha and K. M. Mistry was put on to bowl in place of Madon. The worst disaster that could befall the Presidency then occurred, as in the next over K.B. Mistry cleanbowled Captain Greig. The retiring batsman had given a fine exhibition of cricket. Going in first, he was fifth man out, and his contribution of 39 was more than half the total score uptil new (73-5-39). Greig's dismissal very much weakened the prospects of the Presidency.

Captain Rutter then joined Townend. Madon was again put on to bowl, whom Rutter nicely cut to the boundary for four, and in the next over, again hitting him for a quartette, sent up the ninth decade. Vatcha trundled from the northern end. The game which had a little before been dull, was considerably enlivened by Townend, who sent a ball off Madon right over the southern boundary on to the roof of the Gymkhana pavilion, telegraphing the first century amid loud cheering. He then drove Madon for two and followed up with two fourers off the same trundler, realising in all 16 runs off that over. The next two decades went up in in quick succession. K.B. Mistry then relieved Vatcha, and K.M. Mistry trundled from the northern end. Townend, by nicely cutting K.M. to the boundary, sent up his half century amid applause. With the total at 139, Dinshaw was put on to bowl from the Gymkhana end. The score reached 139, when Rutter, who had all throughout been plaing a steady game, was brilliantly caught in the slips by Dinshaw off K. M. Mistry. He and Lieutenant Townend had by fine cricket raised the total from 73 at the fall of the fifth wicket to 139 for the sixth (139—6—21). Mr. Turner of Rajkote then joined Captain Townend, whose contribution at this stage was 52 (not out). 140 was then telegraphed, which was a little after followed by 150, amid great cheering. The cheering was renewed when soon after Townend hit Vatcha over the southern boundary. Two more decades followed. Townend's career at the wicket then ended, as with the total at 172, he skied a ball off Vatcha on to long field, and was very finely caught by Kapadia. Townend had played a masterly innings for 69, which included two sixes and six fours. He received an ovation on his return to the pavilion. (172—7—69). F. L. Sprott, the Presidency skipper, who joined Turner, made only 1, when he was stumped by Mulla off Vatcha. (179—8—1). Milne was the tenth man in. The total had been increased by 3 only, when Turner met the same fate as Sprott, being stumped by Mulla off Vatcha. (182—9—16). Joy took the place of Turner.

The total reached 196 when Vatcha clean-bowled Joy (196—10—8). The Presidency innings thus concluded for 196.

THE PARSEES.

Kapadia and Daruwalla opened the Parsis' first innings, the Presidency attack being entrusted to Joy and Milne. In Joy's first over, Kapadia twice hit him to the boundary for four. Daruwalla then glanced Milne to the leg for two, and telegraphed the first decade. Immediately after, Kapadia was caught and bowled by Joy (10—1—8). Vatcha joined Daruwalla. He had a life at this stage, being missed at the leg, but the chance was very difficult. Daruwalla then cut Milne for four, but the latter had soon had his revenge, clean-bowling the stonewaller (17—2—8). Dinshaw took the place of Daruwalla.

The Parsees had scored 20 for two wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

THE PRESIDENCY.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt Heath, c and b K M Mistry	...	8
Capt Greig, b K B Mistry	...	39
Mr J C Airy, c Daruwalla, b Vatcha	...	13
Mr K E Cooper, c K M Mistry b Madon	...	2
Comdr Vines, b Madon	...	0
Lieut Townend, c Kapadia, b Vatcha	...	69
Capt Rutter, c D nshaw, b K M Mistry	...	21
Mr J T Turner, st Mulla, b Vatcha	...	16
Mr F L Sprott (Capt) st Mulla, b Vatcha		1
Mr. J Milne, not out	...	7
Mr F D Joy, b Vatcha	...	8
Extras	...	12
Total	...	196

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
K B Mistry	18	37	5	1
K. M. Mistry	19	31	7	2
M B Vatcha	21	57	4	5
S F Madon	14	35	7	2
R M Meherhomji	5	10	1	0
N M Dinshaw	6	14	2	0

PARSEES.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr D C Daruwalla, b Milne	...	7
Mr Kapadia, c and b Joy	...	8
Mr Vatcha, batting	...	3
Mr Dinshaw, batting	...	2
The rest to bat.		
Extras	...	0
Total (for 2 wickets)	...	20

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Joy	4	11	1	1
Milne	2	9	0	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

IS THE COTTON CROP DETERIORATING?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The worst of the modern system of Society which is based upon hypocrisy is that so many people are born credulous. If we were all taught cynicism at school instead of Greek we should never suffer from fits of depression caused by our disappointed hopes. We might never be eligible for a Yankee Optimist Club; but, at any rate, we should live more equable lives. At the beginning of the year the outlook became cheerful; money was growing plentiful. The trade position was sound. There was no speculative account open, and we all looked for a rise in stocks—we were not disappointed. Home Rails improved; Consols went up seven points; and we hoped for the best. Then, in spite of the assurances of those who are in the financial confidence of the Government, Consols drooped. Nothing seemed able to keep them up. All sorts of rumours were spread. We were on the eve of a German war. India was selling. The German banks were in a tight place. That something was wrong everybody could see—but what that something was, no one knew. I say no one, but I should have said, very few. Those few must have made a nice pile, and made it with complete safety—for they knew, what no one else knew, that a certain section of the Cabinet intended to launch a vast Naval scheme which could not be handled under fifty millions and might cost a hundred millions. So these well-informed speculators sold short of Consols, and as they are past masters in the art of handling the Consol market, they cloaked their operations very cleverly. To-day the whole "plant" is exposed. Plant is a nasty word. I use it because I do not know of one more nasty. The patriotic drum is beat loudly. Chancellors and Ministers run about the world fussing and speechifying—interviews, inspired puffs, official denials and all the tricks of the political wire puller are set at work. But the net result is that Consols have been hammered seven points upon inside information. We hold up our hands at the Mile End guardians but I very much doubt whether our gilt edged politicians are not worse than the poor wretches who shared Calcutt's boodle. The Mile-enders went for a few sovereigns, the West-enders have gone for thousands—and got them!

Whether the Navy party get their hundred millions or not—and I personally see very little chance of their succeeding—those in the secret have pouched a nice commission on the capital sum. And more boodle is sticking out. Fat contracts must be given broadcast. Armament shares will jump up. We hold up our hands in horror at the venal politicians who sit about on stoops in Washington, but I fancy we shall one day realise that here in England we are not one penny honester than the worst of the lobbyists. Personally I have no politics—I have the most supreme contempt for all politicians, but I cannot help seeing that during the reign of both Asquith and Loyd George there have been done things which were not done under Hicks Beach and Goschen. The City laughs at the hundred million loan—but it sees that the bear of Consols was no fool but a man behind the scenes—and the City is making nasty remarks.

The American market is wobbling. Londoners look up and the stock jobber, like Lazarus, snatches a risky meal from the crumbs which fall from the Wall Street tables. The universal feeling in London is that trade in the States has not improved as much as the optimists declare it has. Trafics are not good, and the Steel Trust is only operating fifty per cent. of its furnaces. At the same time money is so plentiful in the States that no difficulty has yet been found in financing the rise. This to a great extent arises from the face that the big buyers are big men who have control of the banks. Were the bull movement in the States to spread to the small people we might see a move on the part of the banks to close down. But they would not do this until the big people had unloaded upon the little people. As there are no signs of this having happened I look for no break as yet. There is no market in the House in which there is any account for the rise, therefore I imagine prices will not move much these next few weeks. Those who have money will buy cheap Kaffirs, and those who are wise will invest in Home Rails; but as no one has any money and less have wisdom, I do not think the next account will be a boomer.

The "Bankers' Magazine," in its monthly review of Stock Exchange values, says that once again the price movements have been of a most uncertain character, the net result being a comparatively small increase in the aggregate value. The aggregate market valuation of the 367 representative securities on the "Magazine's" list is as follows:—

July 20, 1908	£3,597,178,000
August 20, 1908	£3,605,043,000
Increase	£7,865,000

Quite the most striking feature of the month has been the fact that, in spite of cheap money, depression has reigned in the market for "gilt edged" securities, while many speculative descriptions have advanced considerably. Government and corporation stocks and home rails have all lost ground, but there has been a further striking advance of 4 1-2 per cent. in American rails, a similar gain in Indian railway stocks, and a gain of 4 per cent. in British colonial railway securities. There has also been a striking revival in the mining market, South Africans having gained over 9 per cent., copper mining shares a similar percentage, and the miscellaneous group nearly 4 1-2 per cent. On the other hand, industrial shares have been weak, and the iron, coal, and steel group has lost nearly 5 1-2 per cent during the month. For some reason, brewery shares have risen 4 per cent.

A somewhat unfavourable view of the condition of the American cotton crop is taken by Messrs. Bashinky and Co., of Troy, Alabama, in their latest circular, dated August 15. "A change in crop conditions has," they say, "set in, and deterioration is now making rapid progress. The plant is turning yellow and young bolls are beginning to drop off. The sudden change is not unexpected in view of the long uninterrupted state of thriftiness and the consequent exhaustion of the soil. It cannot be denied that the stalk is pretty well covered with fruit, but it remains to be seen if a sufficient quantity is approaching maturity to produce the expected crop record. On rich places where high-class cultivation has been bestowed upon the land the plant looks still thrifty and in full bloom, but these conditions are not general. We have had no rain for about ten days, and all indications point to a long spell of dry weather; this will practically terminate the growing season. Cotton wilt, of which mention was made in our former letters, is spreading to an alarming degree, and stalks with full crops of grown bolls die within 24 hours after the first attack. The extent of the damage ranges on light lands from 3 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the area in cultivation, and in some plantations it is even

worse. If the spread of the disease continues during the latter half of August serious results are inevitable."

On the other hand, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., writing from New York three days later (August 18), say that at the moment when rain was needed showers have fallen in many sections in Texas, relieving to some extent the anxiety felt that a period of drought was possible even at this late date. While the rainfall was not heavy, the weather predictions are for additional showers to-night and tomorrow. Should this occur the fears of damage would be dissipated. In the Atlantic States a slight deterioration is reported as usual at this time of the year; but taken as a whole, the prospects for the crop are better than for many years at this time. In short, the present outlook is for a very large crop if not for the largest crop on record. Assuming this prospect may be curtailed by the usual deterioration, it is now more than probable the production of American cotton will exceed the consumption of 1907-08, and we must therefore consider whether or not the consumption of 1908-09 will exceed that of the season we are ending. Messrs. Hubbard consider it doubtful whether the consumption of American spinners will be 10 per cent. more than during the past season, for they admit that the "trade conditions have do not show the improvement which we all anticipated earlier in the summer."

In view of the fact that the Companies Act, 1907, provides that all foreign corporations having places of business in the United Kingdom shall file particulars of the constitution of the company, it is interesting to note the attitude of the United States with regard to foreign corporations trading in America. The requirements vary considerably in the different States of the Union, but all alike compel foreign companies to be registered, the right to trade in the particular State in which the registration is made being thereupon granted them. Foreign companies have the option of transforming their American branches into separate corporations, trading under and having the full protection of the company laws of the particular State which has granted them this privilege. The amount of the capital tax is the same in both cases. Registration or incorporation by any one State carries with it the right to trade with all other States (except Pennsylvania) without further registration or incorporation. The State of Pennsylvania, however, regards every company constituted outside its boundaries as "foreign," and any business concern desiring to protect its trade in that State is compelled to register afresh and pay a further capital employed there. Foreign companies trading in the United States, unless incorporated, are liable to attachment in case of any action being brought against them, but this disability is more theoretical than real, as any such attachment can be released by obtaining an undertaking from a guarantee company. The English requirements for the registration of foreign corporations are comparatively simple, as there is neither any such complexity as is caused by the various State laws of the United States nor is there any payment of capital tax.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Miss Clarke's Concert.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Miss Violet Clarke's concert, last night, in aid of the Mission to the depressed classes in India, was a phenomenal success. Never was there so great an audience at the Gymkhana Club. Among those present were, H. E. the Governor, General Sir Locke and Lady Elliot, General and Mrs. Alderson, and several Native Chiefs. Music was wholly classic. Miss Clarke, Mr. J. A. Gilbert, and Captain Drummond A. D. C., sang. Lady Locke-Elliot played the violin and Captain Sullivan, the pianoforte. H. E. the Governor's band supplied additional music.

In addition to Rs. 500, subscribed by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Miss Clarke has received, towards the object of her concert, Rs. 200 from the Maharajah of Kolhapore, Rs. 100 from the Thakur of Amod, Rs. 100 from the Thakur of Kerwad, Rs. 100 from the Nawab of Sachin, and several minor contributions from distinguished native gentlemen.

In addition to the Rs. 500, kindly subscribed by H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda to Miss Violet Clarke's Concert in aid of the Indian Mission to the depressed classes, she has received the following amounts, which have been generously contributed by :—H. H. The Maharaja of Kholapur Rs. 200, the Thakor of Amod, Rs. 100, the Thakor of Kerwada Rs. 100, the Nawab of Sachin Rs. 100 the Chief of Khalkarala Rs. 25.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Accused Fined Rs. 100.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

At the Calcutta Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Thornhill delivered judgment, in the case in which Harold de Penning and Lionel de Penning were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Khosa, alias Mohamed Isak, at the European Asylum Lane, on the 26th April last, by means of a sword.

Mr. Thornhill convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to one month's simple imprisonment. Accused No. 2 was acquitted.

An old goatherd fell asleep, and one of his animals pulled out the contents of his knapsack, and among other things devoured a £50 note, constituting the man's savings during many years. The goatherd travelled to Berlin, and went to the offices of the German Imperial Bank, were he put before the officials a strange, pulpy mass, wrapped up in leather, and asked them to examine it for the purpose of establishing the fact that it contained the remnants of a £50 note. It was, the "Mail" states, the interior of the unhappy goat, which had had to pay for its fondness for dainties with its life. The officials sent the deposit to an expert for examination, and after he had given his verdict that the goatherd's story was true, the old man was paid.

A REMARKABLE find has been made of a honey hoard in the gable end and roof of a house at Bradfield, St. George, owned by Mr. P. Bullock, who has taken from it nearly two hundredweight of good honey. Bees must have been hiving there for a considerable time before this rich store was discovered.

HAMLET'S ETERNAL MONOLOGUE.—II.

[BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA]

"Our past is clean forgot.
"Our present is and is not.
"Our future's a seal'd seed plot.
"And what betwixt them are we!"

Who was he? It is of his work Goethe says: "The 'Ethics,' has captivated me, absorbed me, what I have read in there I am not aware of. But I know it contains secrets which it has been good for me to know." A pattern of virtue, but still of kin with those snuffling, long-nosed fellows who go the rounds of streets hawking old clothes he called himself Baruch or Benedictus Spinoza. His was a family of Portuguese Jews. Amsterdam saw him take birth in 1632. Driven from Portugal by the inhuman treatment with which the Jews were then persecuted, a whole colony of emigrants had landed one day on the coast of Holland. This colony constituting itself and multiplying in the bosom of the national life of the Netherlands, became in time a sort of a state in a state. Run your eyes over Rembrandt's pictures and engravings. See how they stir and muster and traffic this singularly crabbed and picturesque people! They are personages from the Old Testament with their characteristic costume—the men in fur caps and heavy caftans: the women bundled up and turbaned, in rich stuffs or massive shining fabrics, and dressed up in bizarre ornaments.

HIS CAREER.

"These patriarchs are the Jews of the Portuguese Colony all more or less Rabbis, and members of that synagogue whence the irregular Spinoza is banished for his heterodox principles. He was put to school to a physician who taught him Greek and Latin, his daughter charming and bewitching him the while. There will always be young people exposing themselves to the danger of reading together. It is the legend of Abelard and Heloise again, the crime of seduction excepted. They loved, they parted. Looks and vows were exchanged and then tears; a simple but sorrowful elegy, the remembrance of which would not let Spinoza ever dream of marriage. He was as unfortunate as one could be. All the hatred of the corporation was furiously hurled against him. There was even an attempt at murder. He escaped. But it is not the assassin's knife only which carries death. He had neither food nor lodging. Descartes, his master advised him to follow a profession. He took to cutting optical glasses as Rousseau later did to copying music. By dint of bestirring, the Jews secured his banishment from Amsterdam. He lived then a recluse at The Hague and at Leyden passing entire weeks at home. One of his friends—and he had many devoted ones—offered to lend him a large sum. He refused. "You have a brother," said he, "to whom the money ought to go by preference." Another offered him a pension of 500 crowns. He was content to accept 300 only just enough for his wants, making over his rights to paternal inheritance to his sister. Heidelberg wanted to have him for professor of philosophy assuring him of all liberty in teaching. He loved better to rest satisfied with his independence at The Hague and lived there to his death. He was forty-four when exhausted with work and phthisis he gave up his ghost. His principal work,

"THE ETHICS,"

is posthumous. The expose of the doctrine of Descartes, which he published during his life-time is of less importance. His life sketched by a single stroke so full of tribulations and of miseries reserved to him however several advantages for his work. Condemned to isolation by circumstances without family ties or national link he freely disposed of his genius. No consideration arrested him. He had broken with the Synagogue and knew that no persecution awaited him on the noble soil of Holland, where one could then think, talk and write all his own way. In his defection, he had conserved certain inalienable gifts characteristic of his race, the faculty to grasp the position from the first, to examine, to verify, to weigh and not to rest content with appearances. Thus prepared he turned the intense effort of his work to observation. Coolly and with a mind free from prejudice and passion, he contemplated in silence the social circle surrounding him, saw his neighbour and studied him, and put off publishing the book wherein he noted his results to some day after his death. Before considering men as making part of a great whole, he gives the theory of the affinity between them. It is the endless sum of our sentiments and of the motives which engenders them reduced to a certain number of formulas. There is no trace of personality, no arguments, no anecdotes nothing outside of mathematical demonstration, nothing which preaches to you: Believe this, this is good: avoid that, that is evil. And the laugnage he uses is no language but a mechanism, such only being the words and turns as give the greatest guarantee of the sense being perfectly understood. As the name of an author on the title-page of a volume always influences the reader more or less, Spinoza's posthumous work was anonymous. "Let the world not know the book is mine, let it be taken for the spontaneous emanation of the human-kind." Noticing the glaciers displaced he asks how? The same for humanity. The torrent overflows and passes away: Where? Spinoza is bent on the problem. He resolves it by continuous observation, scrutinises by symptoms which he notices around him and classes methodically. He trusts only to what he sees or hears. History serves him but little. Detaching himself absolutely from all personal ideas and national prejudices, he follows his experience till it leads him to the conclusion that there is nothing true nor positive but what is good, and that a negation does not exist. This book exercised for a time, a wholly singular influence on the mind of Goethe. Therein were replies most to the point to his secret troubles in search of peace.

THE DOUBLE "I."

It is the problem of his own existence, the poet of Faust seeks to solve with the aid of the demon. Goethe feels in him the two souls of which Faust speaks. This double existence dismays him. He looks at it with the microscope, analyses it, dissects it; a bizarre compound of the most unlike elements, the blind and the "voyant" walking side by side. What he writes runs rapid on paper unknown to him. He has to re-read it ere he can account for it. Inspiration is a state more or less pathologic. Reverie is somnambulism. A dreamer or one inspired knows himself not. He sees the character of his romance or drama, shakes off prejudices, oversteps obstacles and obeys passion only with its luxuries and follies in full: disorder and genius." He has his Socratic demon, which sits astride him and after having started him full speed, summons him up and brings him round. To know to enjoy and to give up in time, to consume life fast, and to govern it in a way that the results may ever be safeguarded and experience turned to profit not to disown pleasure nor duty, to be one's own critic, physician, intimate adviser and master of ceremonies, and all that coolly, without hypocrisy and without delight; there's the man. Two beings are in him. He is one or he other; never both at the same time. Never do the circles of the two systems roll together, the poet composes, the critic approves or rejects, enthusiasm and indifference face each other. To this double nature of Goethe, Spinoza's philosophy was well suited. The two were in affinity, for when Spinoza speaks of God it is what can be understood by human reason leaving the rest to theology to explain. Goethe's God is what one feels and cannot be proved. For them both philosophy and theology are like land and sea. While on the one you walk free and firm, on the other you can voyage, only a spot to the wind and the waves. People for whom philosophy begins just where it has nothing to say, will tell you like Chateaubriand of the atheism of Spinoza. In this sense was Goethe an atheist and so was Beethovan. For both the inexpressible, the Increate revealed himself without the need of a medium: In all the fervour of his great solitary soul Beethoven could raise himself in meditation, pure and simple to the Great Unnamed. Pagan perhaps, but Goethe an infidel or an atheist, never!

MILTON'S TERCENTENARY.

Most of us become acquainted with Miton at school. We learn "Lyeidas" or "L'Allegro" for repetition; we are set some of "Paradise Lost" as a holiday task; perhaps we see "Comus" acted on our school "Speech Day;"—and there, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the acquaintance ends. But now, when England is celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of Milton's birthday, we are minded to pick up our old volume of Milton's poems, and renew our acquaintance with the man and his works. And the man is no less remarkable than his work. Much of the debt which England owes to Puritanism and Cromwell, is due to John Milton. "It was his Defence of the English People' says Green, "which justified through Europe the execution of the King." When the Restoration came, Milton, blind and poverty striken, was imprisoned, and when released, went in danger of his life. But no misfortune disturbed the greatness of the spirit. "Doth God exact day labour, light denied? he asks. And he answered his own riddle by giving us "Paradise Lost." Is there a more striking figure in history than that of the blind poet, fallen, as he says:—

fallen on evil days,
On evil days though fallen, and evil tongues,
In darkness, and with dangers compassed round,
And solitude;—

yet setting himself the tremendous task of composing, and dictating, such a work as this?

Our prayers are our best prophets, says Emerson; and when we marvel at the boldness which Milton's writing displays, and the high standard of excellence which it always maintains, it is well to know that his early years were "free from reproach." He left Cambridge, says the historian, "approved by all honest men," with a purpose of self dedication "to that same lot, however mean or high, towards which time leads me, and the will of heaven." His work was the outcome of a prayer "to produce a work not to be raised from the heat of youth or the vapours of wine, like that which flows at waste from the pen of some vulgar amourist or the trenched fury of a rhyming parasite, nor to be obtained by the invocation of Dame Memory and her siren daughters but by devout prayer to that Eternal spirit who can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, who sends out His Seraphim with the hallowed fire of his altar, to touch and purify the lips of whom He pleases." Truly a great man, and one whose memory, in spite of the shortcomings of his life, should be revered. We know that Milton was stern and harsh in his household, and that his domestic life was not happy. Well, there are spots on the sun, but they do not dim its brightness.

In the long list of English poets Milton stands next to Shakespeare. He has not Shakespeare's intimate knowledge of the world, nor his sovereign cheerfulness, nor his unique power of interpreting his thoughts of the greatest as well as the meanest of humanity, but in one respect he surpasses Shakespeare, namely in style. Shakespeare often wrote unworthily of Shakespeare. Milton never. The splendour of Milton's writing has never been surpassed. While the English language remains, the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, and Milton's Poems, will be its corner stones. It is a joy to read Milton merely for the sound of his words. Some one said he should be read twice, once for sound and once for sense. Like the waves of the sea, his verses charm the ear by the sonorous grandeur of their music quite apart from their meaning. Take for instance such a passage as that where he passes in review "all the kingdoms of the world," and writes, 'mongst others—

Of Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Can,
And Samarchand by Oxus, Temir's throne,
To Paquin, of Sinoean Kings, and thence
To Agra and Lahor of Great Mogul
Down to the golden Chersonese.

One needs to know no geography to appreciate the effect of such lines. Milton's writing abounds with such effects. In ordinary poets they are not to be found. Only the finest poetical style can produce them. But though Milton's style is splendid it is always simple. The simplicity of expression which is Wordsworth's finest characteristic,—and which gave Wordsworth his high place among English poets, is far more noticeable in Milton. And this, in spite of the fact that the bulk of his work deals with subjects so lofty. Any straining after effect, any attempted "conceit" would have made "Paradise Lost" a failure. But Milton's touch is always sure. His natural element, says one writer, seems to be the sublime. Whether it be the picture of the Creation, or of Satan addressing his Parliament of serpents or of Noah and his ark, or of the awe-inspiring scene of the Son of God going forth to war against the rebellious Angels,—Milton is equal to the occasion. Indeed he seems to put forth "but half his strength." And what a lofty imagination, what an exalted mind must have been that of the man who could dare to take the Bible narrative, as a musician takes a theme for the groundwork of a Fugue, and let his fancy play on it and enrich it with a thousand gorgeous additions,—additions so sympathetically conceived and so harmoniously interwoven with the simple theme that they enhance its beauty a thousandfold.

Milton's conception of the disposition of the Cosmos and its Ruler no longer appeals to men as it did when he wrote. Nowadays broader ideas have supplanted the old narrow ones. The old Formulae have changed. Much of what Milton wrote is now seen to be but truth embodied in a tale. None the less, Milton's work will ever be one of the chief glories of the English speaking race; for Beauty is a quality that must endure, no matter what dress it may put on.

P.

MR. P. C. E. PAUL, only son of the late Sir Charles Paul, for many years Advocate-General of Bengal, was married last week to Miss Mary Van Buren Haynes, daughter of Colonel J. S. Haynes, U. S. A. Miss Van Buren, to give her her stage name, will be remembered in Calcutta as leading lady in an American Theatrical Company which toured in India a few years ago.

Two extraordinary speeches were recently made in the Orange River Colony Assembly in Bloemfontein by the Premier and the Attorney-General of the Colony. Both Ministers admitted that they had dismissed a British Officer, Major Capell, from the Commissionership of Police because they wanted to make a Boer force of the Police instead of "a foreign force."

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

Despite the heavy showers of the previous night continued right down till daybreak, a day's sunshine had wonderfully recovered the Cooperage, and the closing game of the first round, between the Royal Scots and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club, was played on a firm ground. At the commencement of the game there were very few spectators, but their numbers however increased as play progressed, the counter-attraction being the great Cricket Match on the Esplanade Maidan. Everyone anticipated a walk over for the Scots, and though they won by two love the Signallers put up a much better fight than was expected of them, and the second goal against them, scored out of a penalty, was out of a purely unintentional "hands" within the restricted area. Corporal Tilley of the R. F. A., Poona, refereed on this occasion and keenly followed the movements of the players, being always prompt to haul up defaulters. His refereeing, apart from party comments was one of the best we have seen in games this year. It was, however, a surprise that a contest in which two popolular teams were engaged did not excite the enthusiasm which it should have; in fact one peculiar feature of the tournament so far has been that the local civilian team have met with very little support from the public, owing, of course, to the fact that through the league we know them to be inferior. The Signallers winning the toss sent their adversaries to defend the Bandstand goal and to play against the wind. The venue of play during the first half was the civilian ground and though it was not what may be called a one-sided game, the Telegraphs were mostly on their defence. Edwards and Mercer presenting a brave front, damage could not be done for a long time till out of a corner Bolton at last beat Mercer. How the second goal was secured has been referred to above. During the second half, Nicholas with an injured knee not feeling equal to his task as right back, changed places with Taylor, left half. The issues, however, during this period were of an even nature but the defect we noticed on Tuesday, that of the halves keeping too far away from their forwards, seems to have a catching effect with all civilian teams and the Telegraphs being also sinners in this respect, the forwards whenever they broke through fell easy victims to the energetic military backs. This half resulted in a blank, but with more combination one is apt to think the civilian team could have narrowed down the margin.

As to the teams themselves, taking the Telegraphs first, Mercer in goal cleared well, although Edwards, the left back, assisted him greatly by his sound kicking. The halves were only moderate, playing mostly a defensive game. Edie, centre-forward and the left wing composed of Holman and Cowper played a dashing game, and although one does not like to associate the name of a player with selfish play Holman lost a great chance during the opening half by trying himself to achieve honors whereas had he centered the ball, the civilian team would have been the first to open their account. In the right wing they had two new men in Game, the champion of the Sprinting competition last year and also a dangerous man in the present contest, and Green; but whether it was want of practice personally or in the team as a whole, they were not very effective.

The Scots, on the other hand, though playing men from the "A" and "B," combined very well. Their goal-keeper had very little to do, all his work having been anticipated for him by his backs. The halves, the inseperable trio, Hill, Finnigan, Lakin, who served the "B" in their victorious career in the Harwood League and again in the recent charity match were exceptionally good. The attacking line, however, lacked a little of that vim to which we have become accustomed from the Scots. The right wing was frequently offside and in the forward line as a whole, one misses Girdwood and Parkes.

Punctually to the appointed time, the Scots from the Bandstand end kicked off and entered the enemy's territory, but Nicholas sending them away, the civilian forwards now broke through but Foster forced them to retire. The soldiers were back on the attack and Wright sent a pretty centre, which McIntosh headed over. The Scots stuck up to the ground for the next ten minutes and a hot contest was witnessed. Three "frees" in succession gave the Signallers chances to break through but they could not get past the opposing backs. Then Nicholas having failed to clear, the goal-keeper was challenged but Mercer cleared, and the Telegraphs attacked in turn and Edie and Holman were seen charging dangerously, but Williams deprived them of the leather. Play in midfield then ensued and Holman rushed through but Williams was ready for him. At the other end, McConnan centered perfectly and as Mounsey was volleying in, Mercer saved by anticipating him. Soon afterwards, Bolton had an easy chance, but he shot wide. Play now rested on the Telegraph ground and the attacking right wing was frequently pulled up for "offsides." A stubborn defence prevénting scoring, Cowper and Holman broke through and Williams falling as he was clearing, Cowper passed to Holman but instead of centering, he kicked at the posts himself and doing so wide, lost a great chance. The Scots were again in front of the civilian posts, and Nicholas incurring a corner, from the resultant shot, Lakin sent a stinging one, but Mercer not having cleared hard enough, Bolton sent it through. From the kick off, the Scots again pressed and Cowper having been pulled up within the penalty area, a free shot was allowed and Finnigan scored a second time, just as half time was being called. Score;—

Royal Scots ..... 2 goals.
Government Telegraphs..... Nil.

On crossing over, the Signallers were the first to attack but could not penetrate the military defence lines. After some play in the centre, the outside-right centered and Mounsey heading in, Taylor kicked behind. Out of the ensuing struggle, a shot having struck Mercer on the stomach, play had to be suspended for about three or four minutes till he got round. On resuming, an attack of the military meeting with a repulse, the Signallers crossed the line and two "frees" just outside the penalty area were awarded them but were, however, not availed of by them to secure any advantage. Play then was on the other half of the ground and excellent passing was witnessed from the Scots' left wing, but Crutchley intercepted finally in a dangerous situation. Williams returning a shot sent by the Telegraphs out of a "free," McConnan sent a pretty centre as McIntosh was volleying it in, Edwards cleared. The ball was again seen in midfield for a few minutes and then McIntosh challenged Mercer, who responded gamely. A few seconds afterwards, Taylor saved a critical situation by kicking behind. After some more play before the same flags, Edie broke through, but Williams deprived him of the possession of the sphere. Holman taking the ball up passed back to Edie but the latter kicked wide. The Scots now resumed the aggressive but Edwards put forth a grand defence. Nearing time, the Telegraphs made a final attempt, but Holman not shooting hard enough, Underdown cleared easily.

Score:—

Royal Scots... ... ... 2 goals.
Government Telegraphs ... nil.

TEAMS.

ROYAL SCOTS.		GOVT. TELEGRAPHS
Underdown	Goal	Mercer.
Williams	Backs	Nicholas.
Foster		Edwards (capt)
Hill	Half-backs	Taylor.
Finnigan (capt)		Crutchley.
Lakin		Clarke.
Wright	Forwards	Green.
Bolton		Game.
Mounsey		Edie.
McIntosh		Holman.
McConnan		Cowper.

Referee.—Corporal Tilley, R. F. A.
Goal-judges—Mr. Hotz and Sergeant Watts, R. G. A.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.
Y. M. C. A.	R. F. A.	
R. F. A., Kirkee	3—1	
East Lancs	E. Lancs	
R. G. A., Bombay	0—0 2—0	
Carabiniers	Carabiniers	
Commercial Gym.	4—2	
Royal Scots	R. Scots	
Govt. Telegraphs	2—0	
Rovers	bye	
Worcesters	bye	
Somerset L. I.	bye	
Bombay Gymkhana	bye	

ROVERS' SPRINTING COMPETITION.

During the interval, the race was held between the players of the past evening. The representatives were:—

CARABINIERS.	COM. GYMKANA.
Luxton	Osborne
Brown	Harwood
Brayshaw	Vaughan

The order at the winning post was:—

Osborne	... ...	1
Harwood	... ...	2
Brown	... ...	3
Luxton	... ...	4
Vaughan	... ...	5
Brayshaw	... ...	6

Commercial Gymkhana won by 11 points to 4.

SPRINTING COMPETITION TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.
Y. M. C. A.	Y. M. C. A.	
R. F. A., Kirkee	8—7	
East Lanes	R. G. A.	
R. G. A., Bombay	11—4	
Carabiniers	Com. Gym.	
Commercial Gymkhana	11—4	
Royal Scots		
Govt. Telegraphs		
Rovers, bye		
Worcesters, bye		
Somerset, L. I., bye		
Bombay Gymkhana, bye		

Durand Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS vs. ROYAL SUSSEX.

The Simla Volunteer Rifles vs. the Royal Sussex Regiment. The Volunteers won by one love. Punctual to time the Sussex started the ball and then their centre tried a shot which went wide. From the goal kick the Volunteers went down and obtained two corners in quick succession, from the second of which they nearly scored. The game was fast and very even and although both sides tried hard neither was able to score and half time arrived with a clean sheet.

On the restart the Sussex kept up a very hot attack for ten minutes and the Volunteers goal-keeper saved three good shots in wonderful style. The Volunteers now had a say in the matter, but were unable to score. After this play for the most part ruled in midfield and the whistle sounded, neither side being able to score. An extra twenty minutes was allowed, towards the close of which the Volunteers' inner-right, Meginn, scored a goal from a centre by their left wing Rogers. Shortly after, the whistle sounded, leaving the Volunteers winners by one goal to love.

SIRHIND MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY VS. GLOSTERS.

The Mountain Artillery, Sirhind Brigade, vs. the Glosters Artillery won by 3 goals to 1. For the first five minutes play was in midfield till the Artillery centre-forward getting possession, took the ball through the opposing backs and put in a goal. The Glosters now kept up a well sustained attack and narrowly missed scoring from a corner. From the goal kick the Artillery left wing got possession and centring beautifully enabled their centre-forward to net the second goal for his side. After this the Glosters had the bigger share of the game, but never got into dangerous quarter. Hall time arrived with the score—Artillery, 2 goals; Glosters, nil.

From the restart play was of a very scrambling nature until a long shot from the Glosters right-half was lucky to find the net, the goal keeper not even making an attempt to save it. As the ball seemed to be going over the bar. The Glosters now hemmed in their opponents and a hard shot by their inner right was well staved off. This was followed by about twenty more shots which were all well saved. The Artillery, however, not to be denied, went down with a combined rush and from a pass by their left wing the centre-forward scored the third and last goal. Shortly after, the whistle sounded "no side."

SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boxing Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 17.

The following are the details of the Madras Boxing Tournament held yesterday evening.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.

Drummer Femming, Worcesters, beat Private Panton, Middlesex,

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Private Strickland, XIV King's Hussars, beat Sergeant Haig, Engineering College.

Gunner Symons, 79th Battery, R. F. A., beat Lance-Corporal Dane, Northamptons.

Private Marks, Middlesex, beat Driver Rider, 16th Battery, R. F. A.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Private Boleswerth, Leicesters, beat Lance-Corporal Wright, Northamptons.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Private Jarvis, Northamptons, beat Bombardier Hawkes, 89th Co., R. G. A., the latter being disqualified.

SURGEON-GENERAL BOMFORD presided at the annual Indian Medical Service Dinner at Simla on the 16th instant, at which twenty-eight members of the Service were present.

POONA RACES.

Fifth Day.

HANDICAPS FOR 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE LAWN PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.—Bay Middleton, 10st 7lbs; Scimitar, 9st 9lbs; Vedas, 9st 7lbs; Mudlool, 8st 12lbs; Mint, 8st 11lbs; Shanwar, 8st 9lbs; Darby, 8st 9lbs; Lookman, 8st 8lbs; Commander, 8st 7lbs; Mumbra, 8st 6lbs, Mountain King, 8st 6lbs; Salome, 8st 5lbs; Maimoon 8st 4lbs; Mutlag, 8st 4lbs; Young Gazzele, 8st 3lbs; Nonplus 8st 1lbs; Engine, 8st; Hermit, 8st; Betty, 7st 11lbs; Saeed, 7st 10lbs; Yatim, 7st 8lbs Gaucho 7st 7lbs, Saree 7st 4lbs, Squire 7st 4lbs Plassy 7st 3lbs, Elector 7st 3lbs, Little Sanaya 7st 1lb, Settler 7st, Good Chance 7st, Sahoon 6st 11lbs, Wadi 6st 10lbs. Sublime 6st 8lbs and Hullo 6st 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Monsoon, 10st 3lbs; Dhamas, 10st 2lbs; Ashroff, 9st 13lbs; Dhafer, 9st 7lbs; Brigand II, 9st 5lbs; Bendigo, 9st 3lbs; Nusser, 9st 2lbs; Hadee, 9st; Antics, 8st 11lbs; Mint, 8st 11lbs; Hazza, 8st 10lbs; Amood, 8st 9lbs; Rummah, 8st 9lbs; Scarlet, 8st 3lbs; Devon, 8st; Court Martial, 8st; Brutus, 7st 13lbs; Deenar, 7st 13lbs; Chungiz, 7st 11lbs; Colaba, 7st 10lbs; Arab Sheik, 7st 9lbs; Dodger, 7st 6lbs; Nelum, 7st 5lbs; Lofan, 7st 5lbs; England 7st 4lbs; Marli, 7st 2lbs; Fritz, 7st 2lbs; and Ajeel, 7st.

HORSES LEFT IN

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. yesterday.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Race course and distance—Precious, Young Kohinoor, Moonib Pasha, Peculiar, Dilerjung, Sialkot, Sokeil, Castantin Famous (late Dhamas), Gladiator, Dumra, Swalior, Hadee Antics, Meazer, Nooman, Moored, Safoog, and Company. Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 1 lb.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES—1 1/4 miles.—Misty Morn, Wandin, Golden Gleam, Sacristan II, Fireworks, Mother Goose, Hunting Horn, Pelargonium II, Absentee, The Master, Coquette, Wakeful and Dirty Boy.

THE GANESHKIND PLATE—6 furlongs.—Gelden Gleam, Lovania, Kiluwa, Auber, Metal Maid, Black Wolf, Lord Merv, Picturesque, Wise Bird, Prince Lyon, Royalist, Forfeit, Pincher, Ianthe, Master Theo, and Squire Alfred.

THE COLONIAL PLATE—1 mile—Lady Leslie, Comeback, Pantry Girl, Wild Boy, Lady Nannie, Matalgia, Recovery, Encourage, Tete-a-Tete and General Fife.

THE LAWN PLATE—about 5 furlongs—Bay Middleton, Scimitar, Vedas, Mudlool, Darby, Lookman, Commander, Mumbra, Mountain King, Salanic, Mutlag, Young Gazelle, Nonplus, Hermit. Betty, Yatim, Gauchs. Squire, Plassy, Little Sanaya, Settler, Good Chance, Wadi, Sublime and Hullo.

THE LANOWLI PATE:—Ashroff, Dhafer, Brigand II, Bendigo, Nusser, Hadee, Antiea, Mint, Hazza, Amood, Rummah, Scarlet, Devan, Court Martial, Brutus, Chungiz, Arab Sheik, Lofan, Martini, Fritz and Ajeel.

THE MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the Programme for Wednesday the 23rd September, to commence at 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting):—

1. Tent Pegging over Hurdle. Competitors will first jump hurdle and then take peg.
2. Alpha and Omega Stakes. Gentlemen will ride course to given point, dismount, change mounts with another competitor, and return over course. First rider home to win and the owner of the last horse in will be given second place. Any competitor taking more than 2 minutes to complete the course will be disqualified.
3. Ladies Event. Ladies will ride a course to a point where they will halt by a hurdle, at some little distance from which their Nominees will be standing (the Nominee may be either a lady or gentleman). Each nominee will be provided with a certain number of tennis balls which they will throw to the riders who must catch them and put them into a haversack with which they will be provided. Any ball missed is lost to the competitor. When the nominee has thrown all the balls, lady to return over course with as many balls as she has caught. First home to secure as many points as there are starters, second, one less and so on, and a point for every ball brought home. Highest number of points to win.
4. The Nightingale Stakes. At the starting post each competitor will be given the name of some well known air; he will ride course to where his nominatrix will be seated, dismount, hand horse to syce and proceed to whistle the tune allotted to him. The lady has to guess what it is, write the name on a piece of paper and hand to gentleman who remounts and returns over course.
5. First home with name of tune correct to win.
6. Wrestling on Horse Back (bareback.)
7. Scurries, if time and entries allow.

Entries can be made as usual on the list placed on the table close to where the horses stand.

The list will be removed after the conclusion of the third event.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept on 139·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Tot. l Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,000	800	30	2,830
Or per mile of Railway	14	6	...	20
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	20,459	11,220	261	31,940
Total for 10 weeks	22,459	12,020	291	34,770
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,750	440	26	2,216
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	5	...	22
Total to corsps date do.	12,905	5,930	225	19,588

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 614
Do. to date ..... Rs. 15,712

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 5th Sept, 1908;

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th Sept. 08				
G I P Ry Section	2,20,895	3,03,157	5,071	5,47,823
I M S system	60,206	77,926	1,021	1,39,264
A D O Ry	16,756	10,316	34	27,106
Barsi-Kotah Ry	40	10	....	50
Total	3,10 896	3,97,421	6,126	7,14,245
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Sept. 07				
G I P R Section	2,46,082	4,00,292	4,771	6,51 145
I M S system	72,025	1,14,561	1,467	1,88,029
A D O Ry	14,146	10,473	58	24,677
Barsi-Kotah Ry	...	...	...	...
Total	3,32,253	5,25,326	6,272	8,63,851
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) G I P R	— 6,497	— 97,135	— 300	— 1,03,322
I M S	— 11,720	— 36,635	— 422	— 49,765
A D O Ry	— 2,388	+ 5,843	— 24	+ 2,431
Barsi-Kotah Ry	+ 40	+ 10	....	+ 50

THE FUTURE OF SCOTTISH FICTION.

Room for Four Great Novelists.

"In Scotland to-day there are the appropriate conditions for the rise of a Balzac and a Zola, a Dickens and a Thackeray," writes Mr. Hector Macpherson in a most interesting study in the "Glasgow Herald." We need a Scottish Balzac to paint the dreary middle-class life of Scotland, a Zola to depict the awful social and industrial conditions in which the poor live, a Dickens to focus the humanitarian influences which are specially active at present, and a Thackeray to pierce to the heart of the shams of our public life instead of there being no future for Scottish fiction, the truth rather is that not since Scott has the material for a first-class work of fiction been more abundant than now, The hour has come, but the man delays his appearance.

LOSING POWER OF NATIONALISM.

"There are those who bluntly declare that Scottish fiction has no future. In these days nationalism as applied to the things of the mind is said to be losing its power. Cosmopolitan influences are gaining so rapidly upon nationalism that the parochial field, with its strongly marked individualities and quaint manners, is no longer available for the novelist.

"We are just now suffering from a return of the ideas which were so popular about the time of the French Revolution, when it was held as an accepted dogma that all the differences among mankind were due to circumstances and education. Give men equal education social and political opportunities, and the differences which distinguish mankind, and which we attribute to race and nationality, would disappear. This revival of the equality dogma of the French Revolution receives plausible sanction from science, which as a civilising influence is undoubtedly breaking down barriers of distance and such-like obstacles to the fusion of races.

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

"On the other hand, science from another point of view is a foe to the new idea of equality and the transformation of humanity under the sway of educational, industrial, and political influences. If science has shown us the variability of all life and its modifiability it also emphasises the elements of heredity and continuity by which the stability of of species is secured. The school of the French Revolutionists, which attributed almost everything to environmental influences, has given place as a result of the decrine of evolution to the modern school, which holds that each people possesses a national constitution as unaltering as its anatomical characteristics, which is the source of its sentiments, thoughts, institutions, beliefs, and arts.

WHAT MACHINERY CANNOT DO.

"From this point of view it will be seen how superficial

LORD MORLEY AS JOURNALIST.

The Story of His Early Days.

The "British Weekly" of August 20th has an interesting article on Lord Morley dealing chiefly with his career in Journalism. It throws a good deal of light, also, on periods of his earlier career, with which the general public has hitherto been little acquainted:

The distance between John Morley the young and struggling journalist, and Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Secretary of State for India, and now, at the age of seventy, one of the most respected, mellow and mature of statesmen, seems very great. But Viscount Morley of Blackburn is still John Morley, and so he has named himself on the title page of his last book, which is the Fourth Series of his Miscellanies.

John Morley, the son, we believe, of a Wesleyan doctor in Blackburn, went to Lincoln College, Oxford where he did not distinguish himself. No careful reader of his early works will be surprised at this. There was in the young man an independent spirit along with a determination to enjoy himself. Those who think of him as always the grim and serious philosopher would, we imagine, be surprised if they knew the gaiety and irresponsibility of his youth. At Oxford he fell under two influences, those of Mark Pattison and Cotter Morison. It is tolerably evident that Mark Pattison saw the powers of the young man, and was disappointed with his use of them. James Cotter Morison was a fellow student, and he contracted a most influential and abiding intimacy with young Morley, Morison's career was a failure, and he knew it, while Morley has attained success. We doubt whether many people in these days read "The Service of Man," and we may even predict, with some confidence, that the book will never be re-printed. Still, on many points, the two friends had quite a singular sympathy, and a study of Morison helps to the understanding of Morley. When Morley embarked his fortunes on the turbulent sea of journalism, no one did more to help him than Morison, who was, as we remember him, a rich man living in a luxurious Hampstead mansion which a total lack humour allowed him to call "Clairvaux."

EARLY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

When John Morley left Oxford and became a London journalist, he committed himself to what was, and is, one of the most difficult ways of life. He had from the beginning a lofty pride. He conceived nobly of his work, and was never content to do less than his best. It is impossible to think of John Morley demeaning himself for a living. It is impossible to think of him in certain walks of journalism which are not degrading, though they are not the highest. It is impossible to think of him as a student of the public taste, or as likely to be compliant with the popular fashion. If we are not mistaken, it was Morison who gave him his start. Morison, after quitting the University, married a daughter of Mr. Virtue, the publisher, and began to write for the "Literary Gazette". Very soon Mr. Virtue became proprietor of the "Gazette," and Mr. Morley the editor, He formed also a connection with the "Saturday Review," at a time when that journal was both weighty and brilliant. It is evident that Mark Pattison did not altogether approve of his young friend's first essays. In 1877 Pattison wrote: "He seems to have begun his career as a writer like the rest, with no other idea than that of wreaking his cleverness upon language, and, like the rest, to have dipped his pen in ink before he knew on which side of a given thesis he was going to write. Between that stage of intellect and his present development there have intervened some twenty years, which have manifestly been years of self-education and self-discipline, Mr. Morley's future biographer may reveal the secret struggle, but it is no secret to those who have followed the writings to which he has put his name that he has risen from the atmosphere of mere newspaper dialectic into that of reasoned conviction. We do not now look to Mr. Morley for the advocacy of some popular opinion by strings of pungent epigrams with a pervading flavour of cynical contempt for everybody else. We look for words of wisdom and guidance—a wisdom which is not of the mart only, nor of the cloister only but a wisdom which is compounded of a wide experience of living men, and a complete survey of the written thoughts of the dead."

Mr. Morley had also his part in daily journalism, but his success in the field is doubtful. The late Professor Minto an excellent judge used to maintain that Morley could only write well for weeklies and monthlies. He said that when Morley had to write under pressure, he was undistinguished. We asked him how he explained the influence of Morley's articles during his short but memorable editorship of "Pall Mall Gazette." Minto replied that an editor who has a policy and is able to write the only leader in his paper, can make his impression by dint of effective repetition. He affirmed that if the same articles had appeared in say, the "Daily News," they would not have stood out from the rest of the journal. This does not convince us, and yet it is certainly true that Morley is not a born journalist as Goldwin Smith is. Whenever Goldwin Smith takes up his pen, the swift, bright, racing sentences pursue one another. Mr. Morley's finest passages are the result of evident labour, and he is often sufficiently dull and commonplace. It is, perhaps, the difference between a debater and an orator. However this may be, it is certain that Morley always did his best, maintained even in poverty the full dignity of his self-respect, and never fell below the demands of his own conscience and honour.

EDITOR OF THE "FORTNIGHTLY."

It must have been a welcome relief when, again through the agency of Morison, he obtained the editorship of the "Fortnightly Review." Morison was one of the founders and first proprietors of that journal, and it was due primarily to him that the editorship, after G. H. Lewes had quitted it, was given to Mr. Morley. This was in 1867, and he held the position till 1882. We may safely conjecture that it was during these years, spent for the most part quietly in a cottage on the Hog's Back, that Mr. Morley acquired his great and various knowledge. It was then that he wrote the books on which his reputation rests—"Voltaire," "Diderot," "Rousseau," "Compromise," and others. Another great friend, as will be seen when the biography of Alexander Macmillan appears, was that eminent publisher, who quickly discerned the power and character of the young man. Besides acting as literary adviser to the Macmillan firm, Mr. Morley for a time edited "Macmillan's Magazine." The "Pall Mall Gazette" was is his hands for less than three years, from 1880 to August 1883, but he managed in that time to convert Mr. Gladstone to Home Rule, or rather to embolden him in his efforts to solve the problem of Ireland. During all this time John Morley had never any great pecuniary success; he never had charge of any periodical which was amazingly successful, he spoke always to the elect, but he held on his highway and more and more came to be regarded as a wise, brave, and noble man.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS RELIGION.

There is no denying that Lord Morley was in his day one of the fiercest assailants of Christianity. His position is very clearly stated in his early essay on Condorcet. He is far from approving all that Condorcet says, and in particular attacks him for decrying the honesty of all religious teachers. But, like Condorcet, he "abhorred all interference with the freedom and openness of the understanding as the worst kind of sacrilege." Like Condorcet, he thought that the reorganisation of society mainly depended on the elimination of the religious element, and, like Condorcet, he was full of a vehement intellectual impatience. We think it is in this essay that Mr. Morley speaks about England as a "paradise for the well-to-do, a purgatory for the able, and a hell for the poor." And this condition he attributes to a religion merely official and political. But we have not the heart to go over this ground. We confess that to us Mr. Morley has never seemed to understand Christianity, and for proof would refer to the unreprinted essay on Supernatural Religion which he published in the "Fortnightly Review." Even in the book before us, he says quite calmly that the Sermon on the Mount is unquestionably Socialist!! It has not seemed so to the ablest commentators, whether Socialist or Christian. How can the Socialist accept its praise of poverty, not to speak of many other things? But we must gladly acknowledge deep religious elements in Mr. Moley's mind. He is not shallow; he knows in measure what sin is, and in his essay on Emerson has powerfully expressed it. He knows the penalty which awaits transgression. There "is a terrible logical finish about some of the dealings of fate, and in life the working of a course is seldom stayed by any dramatic necessity for a smooth consummation. Destiny is no artist, the facts that confront us are relentless." A recent writer has said that the Hester Prynne of to-day would make scarlet letters fashionable, contract an excellent marriage, and shortly be leading the mother's meetings in Mr. Arthur Dimmesdale's popular Church."

A PASSAGE ON HOLINESS.

Like his friend Cotter Morrison who wrote the life of St. Bernard, Lord Morley has an extraordinary reverence for the saints. In his new book we have a fine passage on holiness.

"We are told that, historically considered, the Imitatio is to be viewed as a final summary of the moral wisdom of Catholicism: that it is a picture of man's moral nature; that it continually presents personal moral improvement as the first and constant aim for every individual. I do not say that any of this is untrue, but is moral the right word? Is not the sphere of these famous meditations the spiritual rather than the moral life, and their aim the attainment of holiness rather than moral excellence? As, indeed, another writer under the same head better expresses it, is not their inspiration 'the yearning for perfection, the consolation of the life out of self?' By holiness do we not mean something different from virtue? It is not the same as duty: still less is it the same as religious belief. It is a name for an inner grace of nature, an instinct of the soul, by which though knowing of earthly appetites and worldly passions the Spirit, purifying itself of these, and independent of all reason, argument, and the fierce struggles of the will, dwells in living, patient, and confident communion with the seen and the unseen Good."

"I AM NOT A PATRIOT, THANK GOD!"

"I am not a patriot, thank God," writes Mr. A. E. Fletcher, who once edited the "Daily Chronicle." "Patriotism crucified Christ," he continues in the 'Clarion,' "and has been the chief cause of all the agony and strife that have made a tragedy of human history. The greatest movements affecting the destiny of humanity have been not national, but international. The French Revolution failed only when it ceased to be for humanity and became national. All the great men in Europe on the eve of the Revolution, as my old friend and colleague William Clarke pointed out, regarded themselves as citizens of the world rather than of any particular country.

MEN WHO WERE NOT PATRIOTS.

"Goethe confessed that he did not care to know what patriotism meant. Lessing, Rousseau, Kant, Lavater, Condorcet, Priestley, and Gibbon were, like Socrates, cosmopolitan. It is the glory of science that it knows no country. The award of their gold medal the other day to Sir William Ramsay by the French scientists reminds me of the intellectual entente that has always existed between Great Britain and France. This entente was not destroyed even when we were at war with Napoleon.

"During that great struggle, a committee of the French Institute awarded to Sir Humphry Davy the gold medal founded by Napoleon himself for the best experiment on the galvanic fluid. On that committee sat Laplace and Coulomb. There were plenty of fools in the English newspaper offices and elsewhere at that time who denounced Davy for accepting the award. Patriotism, they said, demanded that he should refuse it. Sir Humphry fortunately scorned this objection. 'Some people,' he said to his friend Poole, 'say I ought not to accept this prize, and there have been foolish paragraphs in the papers to that effect; but if the two countries or Governments are at war the men of science are not. That would indeed be a civil war of the worst description. We should rather, through the instrumentality of men of science, soften the asperities of natitional hostility.'

AN INTELLECTUAL ENTENTE.

"The intellectual entente, however, dates much further back than the days of Sir Humphry Davy and the famous French savants of a hundred years ago. When Mary Queen of Scots was on her throne the relations between France and Scotland were of a very intimate character, and there was a Scottish college in Paris where George Buchanan, tutor to Mary and her son James, graduated and taught. Buchanan was the most famous Latinist of his age, and he fully recognised the international character of learning. He taught not only in France, but in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. It was while he was professor at Coimbra, in Portugal, that he was seized by the Inquisition for heresy and thrown into a dungeon, where he lingered for five years. In his famous work. 'De Jure Regni,' which earned for him the title of 'Father of Liberalism,' he boldly laid down the doctrine that kings exist by the will of and for the good of the people, and not vice versa.

ROUSSEAU AND VOLTAIRE IN ENGLAND.

"Both Rousseau and Voltaire were greatly influenced by British thought, and lived for some time in England. In his home at Wootton, in Staffordshire, offered him by David Hume, Rousseau compiled his 'Botanical Dictionary' and wrote his famous 'Confessions.' Voltaire was a master of the tongue that Shakespeare spake, and wrote in English 'Philosophical Essays,' an 'Essay on Epic Poetry,' and an 'Essay on the Civil Wars of France.' Referring to the contrast between English and French writers, Condorcet wrote concerning Voltaire's English experience: 'That contrast could not fail to excite the enthusiasm of a man like Voltaire, who since his youth had fought against prejudice. The example of England showed him that truth is not intended to remain a secret among a few philosophers. . . . From that moment Voltaire felt it his duty to destroy the prejudices of every kind by which his country was enslaved.'"

BY THE WAY.

DUBLIN AND ITS HONOURS.

The Freedom of the City of Dublin, which was conferred on Mr. Richard Croker, celebrated in American politics as "Boss" Croker, and in this country famous as the owner of Orby, the winner of the Derby, is a highly-coveted distinction, whose recipients have been very few. Among them are Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Butt, Mr. Parnell, Lord Morley, Lord Ripon, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Dillon. The Dublin Corporation, which is an intensely Nationalist body, whose members are in a great majority Catholics, showed some years ago, in the height of the Coercion regime, a conspicuous generosity in conferring the Freedom of the City on the late Rev. Dr. Salmon, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, a mathematician and Protestant divine of European fame, from the circumstance that his talents reflected lustre on the country, notwithstanding the fact that he was a protagonist in defence of the Union and in theology a militant controversialist.

DEATH OF AN OLD "TRACTARIAN."

By the death of the Rev. William Latham Bevan, in his eighty-ninth year, there has passed away almost the last of the "Tractarians." Mr. Bevan, who had been a disciple of Arnold at Rugby, took high honours at Magdalen Hall—since metamorphosed into Hertford College—and rigidly maintained throughout his long life the original religious standpoint of the Tractarians. His name will be pleasantly, or unpleasantly, familiar to most educated Englishmen, because his manuals of geography have long been used at most public schools, and are not yet quite superseded. Among his many virtues Mr. Bevan had also that of "resignation," rarely possessed by aged ecclesiastics, and retired when unable to perform the duties of his preferments. As a graceful compliment, the Bishop of St. David's appointed Mr. Bevan's son to succeed him in the archdeaconry of Brecon.

YOUNGEST PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

The youngest Parliamentary candidate at present in the field is Mr. John Lindsley, the Socialist candidate for the Barkston Ash Division of the West Riding. He is a native of Sunderland, twenty-one years old, for twelve years has been in the accountants' department of the Newcastle Corporation, and is an effective speaker and writer.

SPELLING AT ST. ANDREWS.

Just as, according to the familiar saying, the shoemaker's wife often goes the worst shod, so it would appear that in some of our University towns proficiency in the elementary art of spelling is not invariably exhibited in public notices. In that ancient Scottish seat of learning and the Mecca of golf St. Andrews, the writer of this paragraph observed the other day a notice affixed to one of the churches intimating that services were held every "Sabboth" at such-and-such hours, and on the historic links there is an excellently painted notice-board which reads thus: "The public are rsquested to keep of the grass." We had often heard of the spell of St. Andrews, but scarcely expected to find it in this particular form.

AND AT MAGUS MUIR.

Not only St. Andrews itself but its neighbourhood too has been somewhat unfortunate in the orthography of some public inscriptions. Three miles west of the grey city is Magus Muir, where Archbishop Sharp was done to death by a band of Covenanters in 1679. The late Dean Stanley, on one of his visits to St. Andrews, suggested that the spot should be marked by a rough pyramid of stones—a suggestion which was duly carried out, and an inscription was written by Principal Shairp, who, it is said, was rather sore over his word "saevis" being transformed by the stonecutter into "salvis" a mistake which stands to this day.

EVANGELINE'S COUNTRY TO-DAY.

The Rev. Fred. Hastings, L.C.C., who has been visiting the country of Longfellow's "Evangeline," given in the September "Windsor" some account of his travels. Thousands of Americans now yearly go in summer to walk under the old willows of Grand-Pre or to lean against the rough railings that surround the old well. The whole district is now called Evangeline's Country. The Dominion of Canada fosters travel there by giving very cheap excursions in splendidly appointed steamers direct from Boston to Yarmouth, or from St. John's to Digby. Mr. Hastings has visited this district by both routes several times, and each time he confesses that he finds more and more of interest.

ALTERED THE BIBLE FOR SPITE.

In the famous library of Wolfenbuttel, in Hesse, is an old Bible which is greatly treasured, but until recently it was not known why it is so valued. The mystery has now been solved, the "Quiver" says, by the discovery of papers relating to it: It appears that in that passage in Genesis where God tells Eve that Adam shall be her master and shall rule over her the German translation is "Und er soll dein Herr sein." "Herr," which means master, does not occur in this Bible, but instead there appears the word "Narr," which means fool. The newly-discovered documents say that the error was caused by a quarrel between the printer and his wife in the year 1580. The wife was vengeful, and in the silent watches of the night she entered the room where her husband had been setting type and maliciously changed "Herr" into "Narr." The woman was afterwards imprisoned for blasphemy. Orders were given that all the copies of the edition should be destroyed. This was done with the exception of the one copy now in the Wolfenbuttel Library.

THE ART OF ENDING.

The "Nation" has had an interesting correspondence on the "Art of Opening," but Mr. Max Judge now writes on the "Art of Ending." "Unconsciously Mr. Parnell Kerr suggests a more appropriate relief from the recent discussion on the art of opening than that provided by Mr Farquharson—to wit, the art of ending, which, as we know from the 'Path to Rome,' is indeed a much more difficult matter. I would go much farther than Mr. Kerr, who remarks that. 'Silent upon a peak in Darien,' is, perhaps, the finest sonnet-ending in literature. I would venture to claim for it the distinction of being the most final line of any form of literature. It ends everything, that line. It is ultimate. Where is the prose-ending which so absolutely gives the note of having reached the one and only conclusion proper to the matter?"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

BETTY.

Clear the way, please, for Betty, the professional beauty of the moment. She is the sweetest thing that ever happened, the most fascinating female in the entire theatrical sphere. Miss Lily Elsie is jealous of her skin, Miss Gabrielle Ray of her dimples, Miss Jean Aylwin of her teeth. A miserable cynic of the Press, whose name I cannot on any consideration permit myself to mention, has, in general but ungenerous allusion to the bright particular stars of musical comedy, meanly spoken of "the smile that won't come off, and the hair that will." But this has no reference to Betty. She is all there, and all that is there is she. She sleeps in her charms, and takes her bath in them also. With her it is a case, and a most refreshing one, of the hair that won't come off and the smile that will. For now and again Betty is sad. She is passionately in love with a leading London actor, and when he leaves her presence she is despondent—and the smile comes off, only to come on again when she learns from her dresser that he has left her presents! So like a woman!

MORE BETTY.

Betty has written a book. And why not? All professional beauties write books when they arrive at a certain age. Some even do it when they arrive at an uncertain age. In it, Betty has made some most amazing statements. Again, why not? For of what use to man or beast is a professional beauty's book that has no amazing statements in it? Betty's lovely frocks and gorgeous hats are the wonder and admiration of all, and the envy of many. (She never troubles about paying for them, but that, of course, is a detail, as well as an item.) Court photographers have travelled miles to take her portrait in her latest costume, or in some one else's latest motor-car, and her picture post-card is even more popular than the Bishop of London's, or that of the "View of St. Paul's from Ludgate Hill." In a word, Betty is a typical professional beauty in every particular but one. Instead of being "fair, fat, and forty," she is fair, fat, and—four! The Leading actor she is so desperately in love with is her father Mr. Seymour Hicks, and her dresser is her nurse. And I might as well add, by way of explaining that book, that Betty has supplied the text to a volume of caricatures recently presented to provincial playgoers as a souvenir of "The Gay Gordons."

THREE LADY FREDERICKS.

There seem to be three "Lady Fredericks" in the field. There were recently, anyhow—Miss Ethel Irving's at the Haymarket, Miss Mabel Love's at the County Theatre, Kingston, and Mrs. Brown-Potter's at the West Pier, Brighton. Each is different from the other though each adequately expresses the author. Mrs. Brown-Potter and Miss Mabel Love appear to have studied their Lady Frederick without studying Miss Ethel Irving. This is not so with comedians, which is why we have have so many of one type, and so few with originality. It is also why the mummer market is so full of mimics. The comedian who goes on tour with a London comedy or musical comedy "success" must slavishly imitate the "original" or make way for another comedian who can and will. Which is a pity, and may be left at that. . . . Miss Ethel Irving's Lady Frederick is bold, winsome, delicately pathetic, and of the atmosphere of "the little parish of St. James." Miss Mabel Love's is pensive inquiring, desperately in earnest, and of the atmosphere of up-the river—of Kingston-on-Thames, in fact. Mrs. Brown-Potter's is picturesque, peaceful, alluring slightly tragic, and of the atmosphere of Paquin. Yet, each expresses the author's meaning successfully, which shows that in Lady Frederick there must be a stronger, wider, and a more appealing strain of womanliness than is to be found in certain much-vaunted stage heroines that fall to pieces unless they get from every actress who undertakes them a moulded interpretation.

MRS. BROWN-POTTER'S BOOK.

As a girl and as a woman, as an actress and as a society beauty, Mrs. Brown-Potter has had so interesting a career, and been on intimate terms with so many great people in the land, from Her Majesty the Queen downwards, that when I heard she had written a book I hoped it was a volume of personal reminiscence—writes a correspondent. But Mrs. Brown-Potter's book is for ladies only, and is called "Secrets of Beauty and Mysteries of Health.', I am told by my feminine friends that it is a splendid thing of its kind, and that I ought to read it; but I do not want to learn the secrets of beauty and the mysteries of health would frighten me. Had the book been entitle "The Mysteries of Beauty and the Secrets of Health," I might have been tempted. May I suggest to the actress that, coming from her a volume or two on "Secrets of Society and Mysteries of the Stage" would bring outside "Mudie's" a longer line of carriages and motor-cars than usual?

THE CRITIC'S HOLIDAYS.

London's dramatic critics will have finished their holidays by the last week of this month, continues our correspondent It is to be hoped that they have gained much health and strength from their rest, or they will surely break down under the burden of what is in store for them in the way of important first nights early in September—to say nothing of late in August, for it is on the 29th inst. (next Saturday) that the Lyceum leads the way with Mr. Hall Caine's "Pete." Then, within nine short days, following closely one upon the other, in the order given, come Forbes-Robertson's production, at the St. James's of Jerome's sensational play, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"—a somewhat long title for a drama founded on a short story; the start of Miss Evelyn Millard's season at the Garrick with Mr. Roy Horniman's "Idols"; the production by Mr. Tree of the Stephen Phillips-Comyns Carr version of "Faust" at His Majesty's; Mr. Lewis Waller's first appearance in Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's arrangement of "The Duke's Motto" at the Lyric; and Mr. Martin Harvey's revival of "The Corsican Brothers" at the Adelphi. "Heavens!" exclaimed a certain critic to his editor, upon reading his "instructions" for the opening of September, "and I've only two dress shirts in the wash!" A tragic problem, the solution of which should be interesting to watch during the intervals when the lights are turned up.

AN ABANDONED VILLAIN.

From America comes the story of an actor in a "small town's" touring company who was unable one night to get accommodation at the one and only hotel because its proprietor, a remarkably, slow-going person for such a country, recognised him as the villain in the melodrama who had stolen a cash-box, set fire to a house, killed a detective, damaged a racehorse, and betrayed the hero's sister. But something like this really did happen to one of our actors who is now solely a manager—to wit, Mr. George Scott, the manager of the Alhambra. In his younger days Mr. Scott, though you would not think it to look upon his genial, open countenance, was a stage villain of the deepest dye, and one of his favourite parts was that of the wicked Levison in "East Lynne." After playing the character a few nights in Blackpool, he had occasion for wishing to change his lodgings (occasions like this are not exactly rare in Blackpool,) and knocking at the door of a house in the next street, was greeted by the good lady who opened it with a shriek, and the subsequent exclamation, "What! It's Levison, the dirty villian. Ye can't 'ave rooms in "my" "house. Get out, or I'll call the perlice!"

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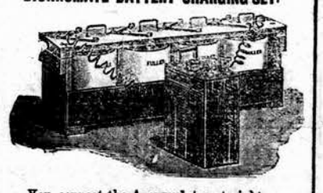

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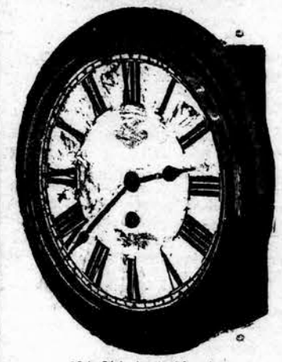

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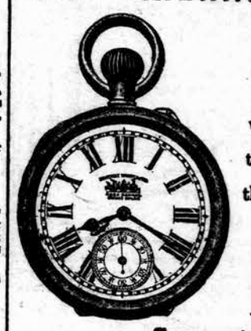

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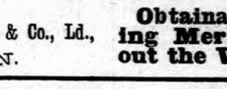
TRADE  MARK.
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BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the brain, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the sedentary and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, coldness, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. . . . varied powers especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inca. . . . ncy. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, General Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Blood-gravel, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations recently put forward, unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the great causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the Author, 16 Seed Crop, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Rooms

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rate.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	75 9/16		1/16
do. Rentes ...	96 3/4	un	chgd
3% do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4	un	chgd
3% do. Govt. Securities ...	83 7/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	52 1/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. Berlin ...	20·40	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York	4·85 7/8	3/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2 %	since	28th May
do Short London Bills	3 months' sight	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills	6 months' sight ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...		2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...		3		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		5/8	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...		7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) is 1s. 3 13/16d., unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77 10½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

At the periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 19,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 10,50,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 20,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 5,00,00,000 at 1s. 3 31 32d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·97

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening including last public sale ... ...Rs. 42,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 60,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	... ...
Mid-Americans	5·37—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 12/16+1/8

Future Delivery Prices :–

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·82	4·76	4·73	4·71	4·70
+04	+04	+05	+05	+04
F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	
4·71	4·73	4·74	4·75	
+04	+04	+05	+05	

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports	32,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	22,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	18,000 „
Do to Continent	11,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·50+10	
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·91+02	Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering
Do. do. Dec. 8·74+05	

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—9 1/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·81+04
Do. do. Dec. 8·75+05
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Broach	d. 4 31/32
Good Broach	d. 4 31/32

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—36/ April-May—London—Sellers—Canal,

White Karachi.—40 1-8 Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Brown Cawnpore, 43 April-May—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :–

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—18—Sept.-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8—1/8

Rubber :–

Para Rubber, 4s. 1½d.—Done.

Arrivals :–

"Armand Behic."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [17TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Bullions.	4,76,160	London	National Bank
2 Bundles Sovs.	1,800	Muscat	M Mackenzie and Co
Rupees	3,300		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :–

The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is Rs. 20 lakhs down.

Exchange :–

The Market opened to-day at 1 3 15-16 T. T. and for demand Bank bills and at some Banks 1 3 31-32 demand was available. The enquiry was only moderate. Credits remain scarce at 1 4 1-8 3 months' sight and any that have met a market to-day have been placed at 1 4 3-32 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32
Credits—3 months' sight.	... 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	103 1-8
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127 1-8
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-8
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :–

There has been very little doing in the Government Paper market to-day, rates being unchanged and steady at 95 7-16 ready and 95 3-8 for the account. Calcutta market is quieter at 95 5-16 ready and 95 1-4 for a month's delivery :—

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·7
1st Settlement	„	95·6

Bullion :–

The Home bar silver quotations are unchanged at 24 1/16 for ready and forward delivery, New York being steady at 52 1/8. Locally the market is steady at 61 5/8 ex-duty for ready bars, the forward quotations being as noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver as Duty—Ready ...	61	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

New Crop :—As Exporters are mostly out of the market and as there are no orders from up country merchants there is very little doing in new crop. Local speculators are quiet to-day and the tone of the market is consequently a little easier.

Ready Cotton :—Mills are still continuing to pick up ready cotton at cheap rates but Exporters are unable to buy at current prices.

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	227 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Dumanganam-Pulgaon ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	197 8	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	197/8	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	185	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	194	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	180/1	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	168-9	„

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	8,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :–

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·81 —01	4·75 —01	4·72 —01	4·70 —01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·69 —01	4·70 —01	4·72 —01	4·73 —01	4·74 —01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0
Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 7 12 0 R. D.

Tone—Dull and declining.

Rapeseed :–

Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 4 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat... ... „ 9 7 6 „
Yellow Cawnpore... ... „ 9 4 0 „

Tone—Easier.

Poppyseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 0 0
Apl.-May. ... ... „ 9 4 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :–

Rs. 30 12 6

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :–

Rs. 24 7 6

Tone—Easy.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, ...Rs. 5 4 0 April-May R. D.
White Possi 85 p o.... „ 5 11 0 „ „

Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	63 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	52 1-2

Mills :–

David	370
New Great Eastern	203 3-4
Kohinoor	750
Manockji Petit	3,182 1-2 X.D.
Standard	1,320 C. D.
Textile	1,185
Crescent Mills	103 3-4

Miscellaneous :–

Badham Pile & Co	133
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	340
Central India Mining	297 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,135
Marcks & Co.	431
Treacher & Co	612 1-2

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	535
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,357	bales.
Wheat	4,839	cwts.
Linseed	1,769	„
Rapeseed	218	„
Gingellyseed	333	„
Poppyseed	133	„
Groundnuts	751	„
Castorseed	3,230	„
Rice	2,053	„
Myrabollams	1,808	„
Cottonseed	1,096	„
Mowrasced	3,634	„
Gram	2,061	„
Joowar	345	„
Maize	nil.	„

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 17.

There is little doing in the Freight market, which was closed on Friday and Saturday for the Parsi New Year holidays.

There was a line for Hull in October and loading was put through at 8s. 2d., but there is little or no enquiry at the rate, and shippers are generally idle.

Fine weather is reported over the greater part of Northern India, and all cultivators are busy with farming operations, which has tended to a restriction of arrivals of produce at stations.

A LONDON visitor found in a Yarmouth street a letter containing six £5 notes, which she handed to the police. They traced the owner, a woman, who called upon the finder, to whom she expressed her great gratitude, and offered her half a crown as a reward. As this offer caused some surprise, the woman explained that she was too poor to give more. The finder declined the gift.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE,

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Trade Mark of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 14 „	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	4½ p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	132
Ansur Veerjee	500	500	80	600
Barar Manufacturing	200	200	10	xd 150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	1½	615
Bombay United.....	200	200	10	500
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhot Silk	700	700	50	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	500	500	20	1,132
Coronation Mill's ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	230
Czarina	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	101
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	980
David	250	250	20	365½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	610
Empress	500	500	25	760
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,500
Gokl Mohur	500	500	20	775
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	70	515
Howard & Bullough	500	506	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,060	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	360
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	180
Jewraj Baloo	1,00	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	50	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,060	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	75	750
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,282½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025½
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysor Spinning ...	50	50	...	50
New Great Eastern...	700	206	Nil.	203½
New City of Bombay	500	500	70	660
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Rip n	1,000	1,000	divid 50	850
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	565
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	70	710
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,290
Sun	250	750	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,165
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	138
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10,55
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	6¾	82½	xd 2,650
Bombay Electric ..	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	140
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	917½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250 P. 250	250	p. c. 6	2424
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	yr. 80 16	xd. 287½ 152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divid 10	195
Kemp and Co	500	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	121
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	4574
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co.. Limited.....	C. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	div. 12 50
Thacker and Co	400	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	105	2,900
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	158	158	15	105
Brunt's Cawnpore ..	500	500	50	500
French City	200	200	14	225
Fort.....	475	475	50½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd 510
Godfrey Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Harvey and Sabha patty	500	500	50	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	315
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	135	385	11½	135
Khangaum	400	400	25	400
Mahmudpura Cln ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	500	500	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,000
New Moofussil Co...	400	400	50	655
New Berar	500	500	40	570
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Osmri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	650
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	440
Surat City	200	200	24	245
Volkart U. A. Co. Ld.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	150	12	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	545
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	114
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	xd. 430
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 104

"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

AND ARE OBTAINABLE ON THE DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM OR CASH.

Mignon Horizontal Grand 7 octaves, 5 ft. 5 1/2 in. long, and 4 ft. 8 in. wide, Rs. 1,600.

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Sir Edward Elgar writes: The Schiedmayer Piano arrived quite safely. The tone of the instrument is superb, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to play upon it.

Upright piano, 7 octaves, half oblique, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. high, 4ft. 9 in. wide.....Rs. 850

Upright Grand Piano, 7 octaves, 4 ft. 2 1/2 in. high, and 5 ft. wide .....Rs. 950

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Upright Drawing-Room Grand overstrung, 4 ft. 4½ in. high, 5 ft. 2 in. wide, a very handsome piano .... Rs. 1,100

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

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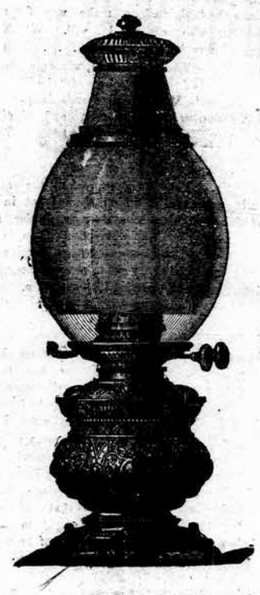

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When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. Warm fomentation used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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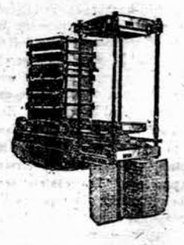

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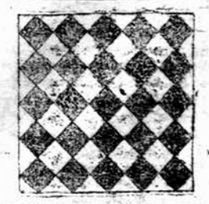

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